The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO. 91 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
24th April	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	6000	...	...
8th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd ,,	Salsette	6000	Malola	12500
29th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
6th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th ,,	Arabia	8000	...	...
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11000	...	...
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th ,,	Persia	8000	...	...
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5346	11th April	23rd April
Kitin Maru	B Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

B. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	...
City of Calcutta	7636	...	...
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	...
...	...	...	22nd May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class *Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lisoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Soremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185. Monday, 19th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 22nd April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 23rd April †Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

19th April, 1915.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital. £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliiya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	(Point.)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6888	...	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 16,30,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. 27

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 822

ENGINEER, Highest qualifications, Civil and Mechanical is open to an Engagement. Considerable experience Railways, and Special qualifications Sanitary and Concrete works. Apply to Box No. 291 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 391

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 404

WANTED.

WANTED—Fully qualified Medical-man, European, for a group of Gardens in Golaghat District, Assam.—Apply HON. SECRETARY, Golaghat Doctor's Association, Oating P. O. Assam. 182

WANTED COMPETENT MEN as CANVASSERS for an up-to-date printing press, on commission. Best opportunity for really able men. Apply to Box No. 121 B, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED—An experienced Lady Assistant Surgeon for Female Hospital, Lyallpur. Pay Rs. 200-20-300. House free. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Lyallpur, Punjab, not later than 15th May, 1915. 193

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 80—10—100 for Teachers' Posts in Municipal Schools in the Nagpur Circle. Service pensionable. None but those who have got a previous teaching experience need apply. Apply with testimonials to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur, C. P. 180

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CHIEF CLERK, Chief Engineer's Office, A..B. Railway, Chittagong. Salary from Rs. 175 rising to Rs. 250.

Applicants must have a second knowledge of Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways and those of State Railways under Construction, and be thoroughly conversant with the preparation of budgets, estimates, etc. Capability in drafting, precis writing and correspondence and in the management and control of a large office staff is indispenable.

Applications stating age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, last appointment held and salary received, together with copies of testimonials, will be received by the THE CHIEF ENGINEER, A..B. Railway, Chittagong, up to April 15th, 1915. 190

WANTED CHIEF OFFICER AND ENGINEER for SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, SIND. Pay Rs. 400-40-600 plus Rs. 25, horse allowance, yearly increment being subject to the approval of the Municipality. Applicants holding diploma in Civil Engineering and having experience in Water Works, Drainage, Town-Planning, Road making etc., should apply with attested copies of testimonials and particulars of Educational qualifications, previous employments, age, and nationality to the PRESIDENT MUNICIPALITY SUKKUR SIND, on or before the 7th May, 1915. The selected candidate will be on 12 months' probation during which period he must learn Sindhi. He will be required to join within 15 days after appointment and to furnish a personal security for Rs. 5,000. The appointment will be terminable with three months' notice, or pay in lieu, on either side.

WANTED.

SWIFT and ACCURATE SHORTHAND TYPIST wanted immediately for merchants's office. State present salary, particulars to Box No. 299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 406

EXPORT CLERK WANTED—Knowledge accounts, shipping work, salary Rs. 30—35, also Despatch Clerk. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 407

WANTED—Patients suffering from Nervous debility of any kind. Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 403

WANTED—A SISTER-IN-CHARGE for the Civil Hospital, Belgaum, by the 1st of May, 1915. Pay Rs. 100 with free quarters, servants and allowances for Boarding, Uniform and Washing. Apply CIVIL SURGEON. 405

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following post is vacant. EUROPEAN ASST. MASTER Rs. 125-5-150. Trained. Government Pensionable Post. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.—Wanted an experienced DRAUGHTSMAN, used to Railway Carriage and Wagon work. Pay Rs. 60. Apply LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. 402

WANTED a good HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow, at Rs. 70 a month in the temporary establishment for two months at present, with prospects of being confirmed with increased pay if found suitable.

J. W. H. HOUGHTON,
Major, R.E.,
191 Offg. A. C. R. E., Mhow.

WANTED a good SHORTHAND TYPIST on the Permanent Establishment on a consolidated pay of Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply in person with testimonials during office hours.

W. F. STUART-MENTETH, Esq.,
M. I. E. E.,
Electrical Engineer to Government,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 409

WANTED a TEACHER, preferably a B.Sc., to teach Science in the A. S. Desai High School, Malwan. Pay up to Rs. 60. Post temporary for ten months, with some prospects of permanence to a really deserving man. Apply—

J. A MADAN, I.C.S.,
President,
A. S. Desai High School Committee,
194 Malwan.

WANTED.—A Gujarati-knowing retired Government Judicial officer or a B.A., LL.B., of some years' standing for the combined post of District Magistrate and State Munsiff, Idar State. Pay Rs. 125 to start. Applications, which must come before 25th April, should be addressed to:—

DEWAN,
IDAR STATE,
221 Himatnagar, Mahi Kantha.

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, noted for Genuine Statements, Quick Settlement and Prompt Payment. 336

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5813

FOR SALE.—SCOTT MOTOR CYCLE with side car and spares. Perfect running order. Will sell or exchange for 2½ h.p. lightweight or Triumph and cash. Those with 1914 or 1915, models need apply to Box No. 281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 350

FOR SALE.—9.12 H. P. RENAULT CAR with 6 seated, open body painted red, complete with full standard equipment including 2 head lamps burning carbide, two side lamps and tail lamp burning kerosine and electricity both, water proof hood with side curtains, double screen, one stepney wheel with cover, jack tools etc. Also the following extra:—speedometer, 8 day clock, side mirror, side umbrella basket two leather pouches for letters etc., two cigar keepers, one electric horn, one musical horn and two others, two hood lamps and lamp lighting the front seats, call bell, foot brass rod, etc., aluminium wire netting fitted with two side boards and also two tool boxes fitted to the side board. Shock absorbers, kept scrupulously decent and in an up-to-date condition as will be seen at a glance on the car. Only to be sold as owner wants to go in for a bigger and a powerful car. Any inspection or trial in Bombay by previous appointment. Price Rs. 4,000. Bona fide offers considered. Apply to Box No. 292 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 392

TO BE LET

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET.—2 Godowns bearing Nos. G & H. Sassoon Dock Colaba Insurance minimum. Doors are fire proof. Apply to KHIMJI VISHRAM, Dana Bunder. 259

LARGE DRY GODOWN TO LET, vicinity Apollo Street, Apply to Box No. 283 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 359

LONAVLA—Large newly built bungalow on main road with stable To Let. Commanding ghaut and valley view. Apply to J. R. MISTRY, Corner Grant Road. 346

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—

ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO LET—At Bellasis Road Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the upper floor of a bungalow, containing two large bedrooms with bath-rooms, a capacious hall and two other rooms. For rent, etc., apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agents, No. 9, Hornby Road. 264

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 382

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.

For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.

Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the following pearls pledged with the above Bank are to be sold. Intending purchasers are required to send in their sealed tenders for each lot separately on or before the 24th day of April, 1915. The tenders will be opened, by the undersigned in his office at 3-30 o'clock on 26th April, 1915, when also the reserve bids kept for each lot of pearl will be opened.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent which will be returned in full if the tender is not accepted. The deposit will be applied towards the loss, if any, sustained on resale on purchaser's account of the tenderers, whose tenders have been accepted, do not pay off the balance of purchase money and take delivery of the pearls within a week of their receiving intimation that their tender has been accepted.

Subject to the reserve bid as aforesaid the highest tender will be accepted.

The successful tenderers will be informed immediately that their tenders have been accepted and will be required to have the pearls weighed at the Dharamnakanta (public charity scale) and pay off the balance of purchase money.

Printed forms for tender will be supplied on application at the Bank Office.

The rate per Poona Chow offered in the tender should be net to seller, i. e. free of any charges, discounts etc., whatsoever, which will be borne by the purchasers.

The above pearls are open for inspection to intending purchasers at the Bank premises between 12 to 4 p.m. on week days.

ON ACCOUNT OF A. A. R. EBRAHIM.

1. Jivan pearls, Chows 690 or thereabout.
2. Pearls, Chows 6,000 or thereabout.

ON ACCOUNT OF TULLOCKCHAND JHAVERCHAND.

3. Fine Jivan pearls, about Carats 1,192 or thereabout, original No. 146.
4. One Majia pearl, Chows 16 or thereabout, original No. 150.
5. One Golvo pearl, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 151.
6. One pair fine pearls, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 166.
7. One Drop pearl, Chows 25 or thereabout, original No. 167.
8. Coloured Buttons, Carats 536 or thereabout, original No. 168.
9. Coloured Buttons, Carats 345 or thereabout, original No. 170.
10. Button pearls, Chows 150 or thereabout, original No. 175.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Official Liquidator.
364

WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRED ABOUT 3 LAKHS OF RUPEES for

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Broach. Ordinary shares 9 Lakhs of Rupees. 7 per cent. preference. Shares 3 Lakhs of Rupees. Paid up Capital Ten Lakhs. Balance not subscribed. Contains up-to-date Machinery of 24,420 spindles and 232 Looms for preparing Finer Counts of Yarn from 40s. to 100s. and for manufacturing finer cloth.

Applications should be sent before the 25th April to the Board of Directors quoting rate of Interest and also required Remuneration through Rao Sahib Ambashankar Uttamram Maiju, Broach.

By order
V. MANICKVELU MOODALIAR,
Manager,
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Broach.
15th April, 1915. 379

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1271 of 1912.

BAI LABAI, widow of GOOLAM HOOSEIN VIRJI JIWA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
v.s.
DHARSEY VIRJI JIWA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dongri Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 4th day of March, 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the defendant subject to the rights of the plaintiff therein as mentioned in the decree in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof Messrs. BAPUJI RAGHUNATHJI TRILOKEKAR and DADAJI RAGHUNATHJI TRILOKEKAR are the Fazendars together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's New Survey No. c, 2100, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 68 and Street Nos. 311-319 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Fakrudin Mulla Mottabhoy, on or towards the West by the Abdul Rehman Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the property of Varmalli Jeswa.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 7th day of May, 1915, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1915.

(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
400 Assistant Commissioner.

NOTIC .

NOTICE is hereby given that KHARSHEDJI JAMSETJI BILIA, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 81 of 1915, and VITHAL GOVIND alias VITHAL RAJA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claims or demands upon, or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land with the messuages, hereditaments and buildings standing thereon at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 370 6/9 square yards or thereabouts little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old Nos. 720, 720, 720, 720, New Nos. 7891, 7892, A/7891 and 7892, Old Survey Nos. 1174, 1174, 1174, 1174 and New Survey No. 4539, 4539, 2/4539, and by the Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 8099, 7922, Street Nos. 558, 560, 562, 564, 123, 117, 119 and 121 Yacoob Street, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the Yacoob Street and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Hormasji Toddywalla, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Govind Raja and are now in that of the tenants of Mr. Kharshedji Jamsetji Bilia as the Receiver of the said property.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1915.

NANU HORMUSJEE & Co.,
408 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PHILLIPS AND CO. LTD,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
314, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED with accuracy and despatch under highly qualified European supervision at normal prices. Our dispensing department has been still further enlarged and facilities obtained to meet with recent greatly increased pressure of this most important Pharmaceutical work.

Telephone 2,746. Telegrams Digitalis Bombay. 389

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

BY DIRECTION OF THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Lordship has appointed SATURDAY, the 19th day of June, 1915, at 11-30 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Judges' Chambers, in the Building of the above mentioned High Court to hear the following applications by the Official Liquidator of the said Company.

(1) To make a call on all the Contributories of the said Company and that such call shall be for Rs. 50 per share.

(2) For leave to pay the Creditors of the said Company whose claims are for Rs. 10 or less in full.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day hour and place to offer objections to such applications.

No further or other notice of the above applications will be given.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1915.

LITTLE & CO.,
Bombay.
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
The Indian Specie Bank Limited.

NOTICES.

DR. M. M, GIMI EDUCATIONAL TRUST

APPLICATIONS for studentships are invited from PARSI students desirous of proceeding to Europe or America for the study of Pedagogics or some branch of industrial, technical or other scientific knowledge. Applications containing particulars of age, qualifications, the courses of studies to be pursued with the duration thereof and the total estimated cost and accompanied by copies of testimonials must reach the SECRETARY, NAVSARI CHAMBERS, not later than 31st May, 1915. 396

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ASMANI PEARLS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Mustaffa bin Abdul Latif the Pledgee and on account and risk of Abdul Gaffar Haji Ali Akbar Reza the Pledgor:—

One parcel of Asmani pearls weighing about 1,200 chows. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Glenerk Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, drawing rom sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, teapoys, easy chairs, writing tables, book cases, office chairs, one sweet-tone piano, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown almyrahs, cane teapoys and chairs, matting, etc., etc., the property of the Hon. Mr. J. Marshall Reid C.I.E. Managing Director, the Bombay Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 4TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee attorneys for the transfarees of the mortgage and on account and a the risk of the mortgagors Jalram Jalloji Ghanshetti and Jallibai daughter of Jalloji Ghanshetti Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctoneers will on WEDNESDAY, th. 28th day of April, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises in exercse of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated 28th June 1910 and made between Jatram Jalloji Ghanshetti and Jaloobai daughter of Jalloji Shanker of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the immoveable property situate at 4th Kamatipura Street outside the Fort of Bombay hereunder described:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being at 4th Kamatipura Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3731 and 3732 New No. 10436 old survey Nos. 3310 and 3311 and New Survey Nos. 6039 containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 1355 and Street No. 8 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the house of Zenoo Ellaba Kamati and now of Gangaram Lingoo, on or towards the West formerly by the house of Lingoo Krishna Kamatee and now of Ushuna Laxman Taidul, on or towards the North by the 4th Kamatipura, Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Raju Balaji and which said premises and hereditaments are now in the occupation of the mortgagogrs and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram & Lallji attorneys for the transfarees at their office in No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, April 19th 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, the following:—

By order of the Trustees of the late Khoja Joosub Noor Mahomed, deceased:—

Gold bangles, necklace, buttons, watch-chains, ruby rings, pearl nose ring, pearls etc.,

A lot of cooking utensils.

By order of the concerned:—

1 Brillaint emerald ear-ring.
1 Brilliant ruby, ear-ring.
1 Brilliant ruby ear-ring (leaf shape)

On account of the concerned:—

4 drums each 5 gallons French Eau-de-Cologne.

A consignment of English rolled gold jewellery consisting of lockets, watch-charms, bangles, bracelets, rings, etc.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property at Bhoosari Mohalla or Sarang Street, auvertised this day has been POSTPONED to MONDAY, 28th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors undermentioned the following ornaments such as:—

On account and at the risk of G. J. Dalton.

Gold rings, bracelets, etc.

On account and at the risk of W. Chas. Lewes.

Gold necklet.

On account and at the risk of George Misquitta.

Gold Brooch set with pearls, trepins, rings etc.

On account and at the risk of I. F. Dixon.

Gold half-hunting watch, watchguard, silver match box etc.

On account and at the risk of J. J. Fido.

Gold bangles set with rubies.

On account and at the risk of Mrs. O. Avice.

1 western electric fan.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

EXPLOITS OF THE "EMDEN"

KING EMPEROR IN INDIA

Second of series of the marvellous Kinema-color films of Historic Interest showing—

"THE SPECKLED BAND"

Another of the Sherlock Holmes series.

"MAX'S ELOPEMENT"

Max Linder in a two part comedy.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Monday. 19th April

A Cordial Invitation to ALL PICTURE GOERS in Bombay to witness our first EXCLUSIVE entitled

THE MYSTERY OF THE CRYSTAL SALTS

4000 feet.

A SENSATIONAL DETECTIVE DRAMA IN THREE PARTS.

The film that will make our name and will create a great sensation in Bombay. It is a case in which "Seeing is Appreciating."

3 Shows Nightly.
7-00, 8-45, 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
WELCOME ALL.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures.
Sandhurst Road.

A Reminder
TO-DAY AT 5-15 PRIZE MATINEE
on account of Parsee Holiday

Besides Watches there will be given additional prizes.

We present part 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the
World's Greatest Film
THE TREY O' HEARTS.
36,000 Ft.—15 Episodes—30 Parts
3 Shows: at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

Where to go to enjoy a Really good evening entertainment in Bombay?

THE PALACE OF VARIETIES

The only Vaudeville House in Town.
To-night at 6-30 at the GAIETY.
At 10 p. m. at EDWARD'S THEATRE

STEVE BUCKINGHAM
MINIATURE MARIE
The extremely funny musical scena
CHRYSANTHEMUMS
In addition a choice selection of Pictures.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on
(Saturdays only.)

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Horlick's Malted Milk

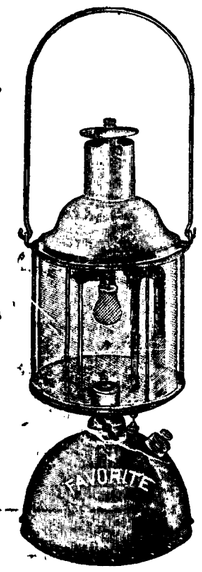
"A NIGHTCAP."

—Horlick's is a splendid nightcap. Taken before bedtime it ensures healthy, refreshing sleep, while imparting nutriment to the entire system without taxing the digestion. It is ideal for a hot climate because it will keep indefinitely and requires no cooking.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.
A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.
With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours
THE "FAVORITE"

Automatic Cleaning Arrangement.
Portable.
Beautiful.
Attractive.
Brilliant.
Economical.
Storm Proof.
No Smoke.
No Smell.
Simple throughout.
Reliable Construction.



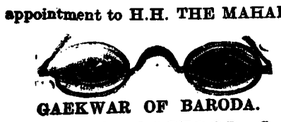
Rs. 45 Net.

Adapted for use on Railway Stations, atMunicipalities, Railroad Men, by Street Carnivals, Summer Resorts, Fishing & Hunting Camps, Warehouses, Boat Landings, Roadways, etc.

An untrained servant can easily handle it. No Complicated Mechanism.

POY BROTHERS,
KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
Bombay No. 2.

By appointment to H.H. THE MAHARAJA



GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) Hornby Road
BOMBAY
SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phirose M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction"
FREE ON APPLICATION.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. B—20

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16.		
H. S. Syria	Longden	Luez
April 17		
Rathlamba	Smith	New York
Daihoka Maru	Richards	Aden
Persia	Selby Hall	London
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Onda	Le Evande	Moulmein
April 18.		
Heiyo Maru	Nakumra	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

April 17.		
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	London
Lhasa	King	Karachi
April 18.		
Montebello	Montgomery	Hull
Shirala	Galgey	Rangoon
Maur	Svensen	Bangkok

The following vessels received port clearances on Saturday.

Steamer	Maur	for	Bangkok
,,	Shirala	for	Rangoon
,,	Montebello	for	Hull
,,	Jehangir	for	Aden
,,	Hejaz	for	Calcutta
,,	Colaba	for	Rangoon
,,	Ozarda	for	Bassein

S. S. Daihoka Maru:—The steamer Daihoka Maru, 2,685 tons, Captain J. C. Richards, arrived here on Saturday from Aden, which port she left on the 6th instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, 4,154 tons, Captain W. H. Selby Hall, arrived here on Saturday last from London, having left that port on the 27th March last, with a general cargo, the English Mails and passengers on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday last, from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, sailed on Saturday last for London, with the English Mails, a general cargo and a large number of passengers.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain C. F. Hodgson, sailed to-day for Bassein, in waterballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with the mails and passengers on board.

S. S. Montebello:—The steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain H. Montgomery, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with general goods and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir, 3,366 tons, Captain S. R. Lewis, will sail to-day for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svensen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok via Colombo, Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain J. H. Galgey, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hejaz:—The steamer Hejaz, 2,479 tons, Captain A. J. Atkin, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. Ross, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in stone ballast.

S. S. Onda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain Le Grande, arrived here on Saturday evening from Moulmein, which port she left on the 1st April, with a general cargo and 88 deck passengers.

S. S. Heiyo Maru:—The steamer Heiyo Maru, 2,356 tons, Captain S. Nakumra, arrived here yesterday from Singapore, having left that port on the 1st April, with timber and general goods on board.

S. S. Rathlamba:—The steamer Rathlamba, 4,103 tons, Captain C. G. Smith, arrived here on Saturday from New York, which port she left on the 3rd March, with a general cargo on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, April 17th, 1915.

A. Kirkfield.....Dermidy.....T. M. & Co
B. Gzards.....Hodgson.....M. M & Co
K. Peter Jebsen.....Nieuwagor.....D. Nanjee & Sons
N. Miltiades Embiricos..Charitions.....D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi.....M. Esmail.....
Satrunji.....M. Hoosain.....} K. N. & Co.
Kaveri.....Courland.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Varela.....Denne.....M. M. & Co
2 Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. Morrison & Co
5 Vesterland.....Christiansen.....W. M. & A. & Co
6 Worsley Hall.....Ring.....K. N. Co
7 Crosby Hall.....Simpson.....K. Nixon & Co
9 Novara.....Hatharington.....M. M. & Co
10/11 Rangoon Maru..H. Nomura.....N. Y. Kaisha
12/13 Colaba.....Ross.....M. M. & Co
H.W.—14—
Linga.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
4 Nubia.....Garwood.....P. & O. Co
H. D. D.
Hejaz.....Gray.....T. M. & Co
H. W.
18 Elax.....Reynolds.....W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Dalmancy.....Will.....
Daihoka Maru.....Richards.....
Gallia.....Mcintyre.....J. M. & Co
Heiyo Maru.....Nakumra.....
Nour-el-Bahr.....Nacoda.....G. A. Mithwani
Onda.....Le Evande.....M. M. & Co
Persia.....Selby Hall.....P. & O Co.
Valamcotia.....Downing.....M. M. & Co
Rathlamba.....Smith.....GM. & Co
Virawa.....Smith.....GM. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Novara (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.; 2,000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR LONDON.

Novara (s) 100 cwts. cow horns, 70 cwts. animal hoofs, E. C. Nanjee.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Vesterland (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello (s) 8,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peter Jebsen (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Dewchand and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 200 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nagoya (s) 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 20 cwts. Colombo roots, N. M. A. Poonawalla; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nagoya (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 cwts. myrabolums, 62 cwts. indigo, C. Manockji.

FOR OSAKA.

Nagoya (s) 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 1,020 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Nubia (s) 157 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 275 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 110 cwts. gum bysabole, A. H. Mawjee and Co.; 5 cases chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 7 cwts. fishmaws, 30 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mohomed; 47 cwts. gum bysabole, 25 cwts. gum olibanum, Esmail Novrozi and Co.; 75 cwts. khismiss, 120 cwts. gdogal, Cheungtai; 125 cwts. gum bysabole, M. Jafferbhoy; 78 cwts. myrabolums, 120 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Nubia (s) 2 cases chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 225 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Virava from Moulmein, Agents M. M. and Co.—11 bags rice, 50 casks C. N. oil, 134 bags poonac, 67 bags pepper, 56 bags coffee, 3,612 bales cotton, 1 case cotton goods, 25 bales senna, 163 bundles cardamoms, 8 bundles waste yarn, 4 bundles buffalo horns, 2 bundles sharkfins, 6 bundles 451 cases 466 half chests 89 full chests tea, 198 cases chicory, 184 jottas C. yarn, 69 jottas 73 coils C. rope.

S. S. Baron Dalmeny from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,830 tons coal.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Parsi Gymkhana was held on Saturday in the Gymkhana pavilion, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel presiding.

The report, which has already been published in these columns, was approved and adopted. Mr. B. D. Petil was appointed President; and Sir D. J. Tata, Sir D. M. Petil and Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Vice-Presidents; and the following Committee was appointed for the current year with Mr. J. M. Framji Patel as Chairman: Mr. K. C. Lalkaka; Mr. P. N. Kapadia; Mr. D. B. Lam; Mr. N. P. Engineer; Mr. K. K. Kharas; Mr. D. D. Kanga; Mr. N. D. Saklatwala; Dr. D. P. Sethna; Mr. C. H. Captain (Treasurer); and Messrs. D. B. Mehta and J. M. Divecha (Secretaries).

The Chairman, addressing the assembly, referred to the satisfactory condition of the Gymkhana's finances. He next referred to the growing popularity of short-timed games such as tennis to the detriment of cricket, and dwelt upon the value of physical culture. The great war now raging had brought out one fact very prominently and that was that the physical exercises that they had undergone on the playing fields previous to the outbreak had stood British soldiers well and had made them better equipped to sustain the tremendous strain of modern fighting. The well-known writer, Mr. H. G. Wells, had referred to the fact of cricketers like H. H. the Jam Saheb fighting for the Empire and that India had stood manfully by England. Indian cricket owed a lot to the support and encouragement given by English gentlemen to whom the best thanks of all Indian cricketers were due. Mr. Patel concluded by praying for a speedy termination of the war in favour of England and her Allies.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

STRENGTH OF FOREIGN SPIRITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Government is, indirectly, doing the Indian a good turn by reducing the strength of the spirits sold to him, why not do the same for the European and reduce the strength of Whisky, Brandy, Gin, etc., to 40 u.p, Beer not to contain more than 6 per cent of spirit. Also the pegs served at Bars should not be more than 1 doz. The charges, of course, should be reduced proportionately. These measures would help to make the people stronger and fitter, which is very necessary in these anxious times.

I am sure many a ife and mother would be very grateful.—Yours etc.,

A. S.

Bombay, April 16th.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th April, 1915, was 30.109 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 16th April, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.866	inches.
Temperature of Air	84.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3	,,
Dew Point	73.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.707	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	,,
Minimum do. do.	79.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, WSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	104	miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inch
Total fall during month	0.00	,,
Do. do. year	0.99	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	0.02	,,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C. 4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th April, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in slight defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is also slightly below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme western and southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature has again risen but is still in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature continues in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is below normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Indore and Surat and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect except at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now normal at nighgt but still in defect during the day.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south. Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature has risen and is in excess at Poona and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has become insignificant in Malabar. Some dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the central parts of the country and in Gujarat and Kathiawar, but the only precipitation of importance reported is 0.18in. at Indore. Conditions continue unsettled in the central parts of the country and in the Peninsula.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan and a few dust or thunderstorms in the central parts of the country and possibly in Rajputana.

W. P. HENDERSON,
Meteorologist Bombay.

Bombay, 17th April 1915.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 17th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	75.7	66.8	63	..	9.64	—1.19
Do. (16th)	88.3	72.1	69	..	9.68	—0.46
Jask	91.7	73.4	40	..	4.43	0.75
Muskat	87.0	75.1	62	..	4.43	0.75
Do. (16th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.3	67.3	45	..	0.95	—0.67
Rawalpindi	84.1	55.9	62	..	11.36	1.78
Lahore	93.3	66.9	36	..	5.26	1.06
Amritsar	85.7	67.7	28	..	3.89	..
Hissar	92.0	64.1	28	..	5.49	—0.28
Ambala	94.8	72.9	35	..	12.10	0.12
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.4	78.2	51	..	8.17	6.47
Mainpuri	99.4	76.1	34	..	4.55	3.20
Jhansi	97.6	75.3	33	..	3.61	1.75
Cawnpore	97.6	75.1	34	..	3.52	1.49
Allahabad	99.6	75.8	31	..	5.06	2.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	100.5	65.2	34	..	1.17	—0.08
Jacobabad	89.2	70.8	30	..	2.48	0.84
Karachi	88.9	69.5	43	..	3.70	2.30
Ajmer	94.8	69.3	27	..	3.62	2.06
Jaipore	97.4	76.6	36	..	5.93	4.74
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA	93.2	69.0	49	..	1.43	0.90
West—	93.7	74.6	74	..	2.45	1.74
Bhuj	89.1	76.0	58	..	1.25	0.78
Dwarka	94.1	73.8	77	0.01	0.46	—0.07
Veraval	94.6	73.2	46	0.02	0.21	—0.42
Rajkot	97.1	73.5	74	0.04	0.83	0.46
Bhavnagar Para	93.7	74.9	45	..	0.22	—0.06
Surat	93.8	74.1	80	..	0.96	0.44
Ahmedabad	93.7	67.1	32	..	4.69	3.67
Deesa	96.6	69.6	67	0.18	2.62	1.64
Neemuch						
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	95.5	71.3	37	..	3.80	1.09
Jubbulpore	94.8	72.5	37	..	3.70	1.28
Saugor	91.8	74.0	55	..	6.11	3.32
Hoshangabad	99.1	77.4	44	..	3.11	1.88
Khandwa	95.1	75.7	54	..	5.56	3.44
Akola	98.2	73.5	35	..	4.76	2.68
Amroat	100.7	78.6	33	..	5.93	3.12
Nagpur	103.5	79.5	53	..	5.86	3.65
Chanda	100.8	77.6	37	..	3.06	0.44
Raipur						
KONKAN—	89.9	80.5	78	0.02	1.19	0.80
Bombay	86.5	79.2	65	..	0.64	—0.15
Ratnagiri	90.2	80.6	77	0.01	1.80	0.21
Mormugao	87.1	79.6	73	..	5.87	3.79
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	94.4	74.1	47	..	4.20	4.01
Malegaon	94.9	74.5	42	..	3.22	1.59
Ahmednagar	97.5	73.2	76	..	1.25	—0.25
Poona	100.1	79.2	57	..	6.87	4.79
Sholapur	98.2	77.4	46	..	6.30	4.42
Bijapur	92.1	69.5	76	..	4.93	1.74
Belgaum	93.5	76.4	42	..	5.00	3.46
Aurangabad	101.3	79.7	44	..	4.39	2.26
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.4	76.9	49	..	4.31	1.49
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	90.6	76.7	82	..	9.82	—0.43
Mangalore	85.0	74.7	85	0.02	14.79	6.84
Calicut	88.5	76.3	70	..	6.77	2.68
Cochin	89.1	74.0	93	0.53	29.38	—3.54
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	97.3	73.7	76	..	7.66	0.49
Masulipatam	102.0	79.6	48	..	4.99	2.14
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	91.1	70.2	70	..	24.96	4.22
Madras	94.5	69.4	57	..	4.77	—0.06
Bangalore	95.9	72.5	75	..	7.73	1.14
Coimbatore	100.4	79.6	66	..	7.69	—1.99
Trichinopoly	92.9	80.7	81	..	22.22	—7.64
Negapatam						

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m	ft. in.
SAT.	17	m 0 21	26 7	17	m 6 25	15 9
		1 11a	27 8		7 0a	19 2
SUN	18	m 0 46	28 2	18	m 6 51	16 0
		1 41a	27 3		7 29a	19 9
M.	19	m 1 12	25 8	19	m 7 17	16 6
		2 12a	25 8		7 57a	20 5
TU.	20	m 1 42	25 0	20	m 7 45	17 2
		2 43a	26 0		8 29a	21 1
W.	21	m 2 20	24 4	21	m 8 20	17 17
		3 39a	25 0		9 31	21 0
TH.	22	m 3 10	23 8	22	m 9 10	18 8
		4 44a	25 0		11 35a	21 7
F.	23	m 4 30a	23 2	23	m 10 30	19 4
		5 57	24 11			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 19 (Monday	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 6h. 58m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h 42.4m, a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7m. p.m First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-3 p. p.m.]

END OF HARDWAR KUMBHA MELA.

OFFICIAL APPRECIATION OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HARDWAR, April 17.

The great Kumbha Mela day on the whole passed well. Considering the vast crowds which had mustered at the bathing ghats in thousands, the police arrangements under Mr. Bramley, Deputy Inspector-General were efficient. Good work done by voluntary agencies under the auspices of the Servants of India Society was appreciated by the public. The Society was assisted in its work by Mr. Bramley and its volunteers were enabled to work hand in hand with the police. The Seva Samiti of Allahabad and tht Marwadi Sahayak Samiti of Calcutta also worked in conjunction with the Servants of India Society. The Society's ambulance squads worked in co-operation with Colonel Harris, Sanitary Commissioner. An unfortunate accident occurred at the barrier No. four, killing about twenty and injuring about a dozen and they rendered great help to the injured. A large number of men, women and children, lost in the crowds, were traced by the volunteers and restored to their relations. Mr. Bramley, in a letter to Pandit Hardaynath, head of the U. P. branch of the Society and the captain of the volunteers, acknowledged the splendid services rendered by them and visited their camp on the evening of the 15th instant and praised them for their unselfish work. He took away a flag and a badge of the volunteer corps to send to General Baden Powel of the Boy Scouts movement. Patients were treated free at the Society's hospitals and dispensaries. Nursing was dont by the lady nurses from Bombay. The Government Assistant Surgeon in charge of the infectious hospital expressed his gratitude for the help rendered by those nurses. At the request of the Sanitary Commissioner, twleve medical volunteers have been put on duty at the railway station and two have been sent to Lahksar station for examination of incoming and outgoing passengers suspected of suffering from any infectious disease.

LATER.

The Kumbha Mela was concluded yesterday and the Seva Samity of Allahabad, the Servants of India Society and the Marwari Sahayak Samiti have all broken up their volunteer camps and will go back in a day or two.

Mr. Collett, officer in charge of the Mela has written a letter to Pandit Hardaynath Kunsru of the Servants of India Society expressing great admiration and gratitude for the work so ably and untiringly done by himself and other members of the Servants of India and allied societies.

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COMMERCIAL

THE DYE QUESTION.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 17.

The dye industry question is at present causing a good deal of concern, and the failure to establish a British Company for the manufacture of aniline products, to save large British industries from collapsing, that are dependent on Germany for their supplies, certainly appears to be a peculiar state of affairs, to say the least of it. And yet the reason is not far to seek. The British public is fully aware, that this special industry is of such immense value to Germany as the substratum of all her great chemical and explosives trades, she is not likely to be deprived of it without making a desperate struggle by strenuous cut-throat competition to maintain the fruits of a paying enterprise which it took years of patient research and labour to develop. Well, the British are notoriously averse to cut-throat methods in trading, and before the general investor agrees to support the enterprise with his money, he requires something more assuring than a mere monetary sop from Government. The fact that Government are willing to embark money, in the scheme is not sufficient security that it will not be lost when the war comes to an end along with the investor's by German competition. This country is in a very strong position-sufficiently strong to carry the day. It has the plant all ready-made and erected; it has the experience, the organization, and, above all the expert knowledge; indispensable factors which in England [illegible] only in embryo Under such circumstance[illegible] nere is nothing strange about the British investor being a little circumspect or chary with regard to supporting a new enterprise in which the issue is purely problematic. All that is asked for is the guarantee of a tariff; and with an industry which is known in Germany to pay up to 30 per cent profit, year in and year out, British money would pour in without requisitioning the tax-payers' levies. In offering to provide financial aid Government afford no Protection at all, for the fact that they are prepared to sacrifice the funds of the public exchequer must be viewed in the light of a poor sort of comfort by the average hard-headed capitalist and it is extraordinary that Government fail to realise this elementary fact. Lending money is not Protection at all: it is a counterfeit incentive utterly valueless. And unless Government make up their mind to apply the genuine article, any makeshift devices will merely serve to keep the business warm for the various German concerns until the position is again ripe for them to flood the country with their dye products at cut-throat prices and swamp half a dozen British Aniline Dye Companies, even though generously supported by the public exchequer.

AN APPEAL FROM SURAT.

It is not a far cry from aniline to natural indigo. A correspondent from Surat is considerably exercised over the Government of India having decided to acquire this country's crop, as he fears there is a prospect that the whole of it may be exported to England to the grave prejudice of his native city Surat. He expresses the hope that as Government has appropriated the wheat crop for the benefit of the Indian people, they well see their way to be liberally disposed towards a number of poor people, who, for a number of years, have been engaged in the dyeing industry, by supplying them with natural indigo at a reasonable rate to continue earning their bread and butter. Our correspondent lays no claim to Surat being an energetic dyeing centre, but states, there are a number of people there who have been earning a living by dyeing cotton goods chiefly for Jeddah and Mecca, and he says if the supplies of natural indigo are purchased by Government, it would entail serious consequences for those who have been entirely dependent on the commodity as a means of livelihood. As our correspondent's appeal has an honest ring, it would be perhaps a kindly act on the part of the authorities to institute a few enquiries Surat way and other places similarly affected.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		800
" " Imports		33,000
Mid. Americans		5.75
Egyptian F.G.F.		8.25
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	May ..	9.99
	July ..	10.28
New York Official noon call	May ..	10.00
	July ..	10.29
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	9.69
	July ..	9.96

Liverpool, April 17th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" Imports		8,000
Mid. Americans		5.77
Egyptian F.G.F.		8.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 16th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.65	5.65
June-July	5.72	5.72
July-Aug.	5.79	5.79

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and enethen the throat. Try them. They will please you. 180—3

Oct.-Nov.	5.95	5.95
Jan.-Feb.	6.01	6.01
March-April.	6.06	6.06

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 17th.

Estimated Sales 5,000
Total Imports 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.65	5.67
June-July	5.72	5.75
July-Aug.	5.79	5.82
Oct.-Nov.	5.95	5.97
Jan.-Feb.	6.01	6.04
Feb.-March	....	6.04
Mar.-April	6.06	6.09

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 17th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M.J.	5.65	5.70
J.J.	5.72	5.77
J.A.	5.79	5.84
O.N.	5.95	5.99
J.F.	6.01	6.05
M.A.	6.06	6.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 16th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	10,000
" Forwarded	133,000
" Imports	163,000
" Stock	1,538,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

London, April 16th.

Good Bengal M. G.	4.20
F. G. " "	4.32
Fine " "	4.44
Good Oomra M. G.	4.54
F. G. " "	4.66
Fine " "	4.78
Good M. G. Oomra	4.54
Fine " "	4.78
Good Broach	5.10
F. G. "	5.25
Fine "	5.40

Tone of Manchester Market:—Firm.
Little business doing for India or China.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Liverpool, April 17th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,830,000
American Visible Supply	5,632,000
Or	63,000
Total Sales	2,000
East Indian Sales	11,000
Total Speculation	4,000
Total Export	1,300
East Indian Export	62,000
East Indian Stock	2,700
East Indian Forwarded	3,500
East Indian Actual Export	3,000
East Indian Imports	—
East Indian Speculation	250,000
American Afloat	18,000
East Indian Afloat	308,000
Total Afloat.	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 16th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	38,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	25,000
Futures at New York May	10.00
Previous closing price	9.95
Futures at New York July	10.30
Previous closing price	9.24
Spot Cotton at New York	10.30
Previous price	10.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.43
Previous price	9.37
Futures at New Orleans May	9.72
Previous price	9.70
Futures at New Orleans July	9.98
Previous price	9.95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.79.15
Silver Commercial Bars	50

	Bales.
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports ..	1,460,000
" " " at Interior Ports ..	848,000

New York, April 17th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	27.000
Exports to Great Britain ..	30,000
Futures at New York May	10.10
Previous closing price	10.00
Futures at New York July	10.38
Previous closing price	10.30
Spot Cotton at New York	10.35
Previous price	10.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.50
Previous price	9.43
Futures at New Orleans May	9.78
Previous price	9.72
Futures at New Orleans July	10.08
Previous price	9.98
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.79.15
Silver Commercial Bars	50

WOOL AUCTION.

Wool closed to-day with a steady tone auction 15,000 bales sold

Vicanere first White highest price	17½d
" " " lowest "	14½d.
" Ordinary " highest "	13½d.
" " " lowest "	11d.
Candahar First White highest "	13¾d.
" " " lowest "	12½d.
" Ordinary " highest "	12d.
" " " lowest "	11d.
Bicanere White highest "	11
" " lowest "	10

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, April 16th

Bar Silver Spot	23½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1¼
" 7 day market loans	1¾
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £89,000.	

London, April 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1¼
" 7 day market loans	1¾

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 16th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Buyers	58

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Buyers	62-3
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs-85 % ex-Ship April-May Sellers	49-3
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Value	54-6
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	51
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May	57
Calcutta Linseed May-June Sellers	55-9
Karachi Barley	35-6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers	49-6
Toria Rapeseed April-May	53-6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull Value.	£7-12 6

METALS

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£74½
Copper Braziers	£92
Yellow Metal	9
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£14-5 to £14-10

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominally	30
Hardspelter	37
English Best Selected Copper	82½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Duty Paid according to the quality.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	17
July	16/7½
August-September	16/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi:—	
June	17/4½
July	16/9
August-September	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/10½
July	18/4½
August-September	17/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi—	
June	19
July	18/6
August-September	18

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/1

London, April 17.

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs ex-Ship, Nominal.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July sellers	59

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Buyers	62/3
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-Ship April-May sellers	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 ibs. ex Ship April-May value	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May sellers	51

LINSEED.

Calcutta Linseed May-June sellers	55/9
Argentine (La Plata) April-May sellers	50

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) value	£7/12/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	74½
Copper Braziers	92
Yellow Metal	9
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	17
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp.	...
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 40/0 F.O.B. Liverpool.	£14/5 to £14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals—Hard Spelter	37
English Best Selected Copper	82½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 17.

The market this morning opened firm, and prices subsequently advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in sympathy with the higher closing prices from America.

At Colaba prices were fully maintained, and in the case of Westerns advanced a further Rs. 2.

Only a moderate business has been reported. Ready cotton continues in good demand.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach, April, 239.
Fine M. G. Broach, May, 239.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 176.
Fine M. G. Khanganni Akola, May, 210.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good M. G. Bengals, January 198.
Good M. G. Broach, April, 267.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea in Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 16th April, 1915:—

Cotton	17,622	Bales.
Wheat	13,851	cwts.
Linseed	9,303	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,258	"
Ginjellyseed	77	"
Poppyseed	304	"
Groundnuts	2,340	"
Castorseed	5,356	"
Rice	234,311	"
Myrabollams	238	"
Cottonseed	1,970	"
Mowraseed	244	"
Gram	3,382	"
Joowar	4,496	"
Maize	22	"
Barley	1,096	"

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914	650,0000
Receipts from 1st September to 15th April 1915.	1,766,207
	2,416,207
Shipments do	1,098,370
	1,317,837
Afloat	26,069
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	1,291,768 545,000
Stock of cotton in all hands	746,768

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p. c. Apl. 15th May Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Rs. 6-11-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 p.c. Ready Rs. 44, B. T. per candy
Yellow Hard 50 p.c. Rs. 40, B. T. per candy
Linseed.
Ready Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Rs. 7-11, R. D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt
Brown Katni Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujaret Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Rs. 30 B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-14, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready Rs. 5.11, R. D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 8-8, R. D per cwt
White sm, gr. 15 per cent Rs. 40, B. T per candy
Black Katni Rs. 37, B. T. per candy
Mughi Rs. 41, B. T. per candy
Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 42, B. T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 3 31-32d. May.
Banks Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward 1s. 4 7-32 May.
Do. 4 m-s. do. 1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. 173
60 d-s. Hong Kong 133½
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-s. Yokohama 148½

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do	24-4-0
Bombay do	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-8-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 17.

The Cotton Mill Share Market almost stood unchanged at yesterday's closing quotations. Tata Iron and Steel shares were quoted firm.

In Mill shares Davids were placed at Rs. 588½, Fazulbhai at [illegible]. Indian Dying and Bleaching shares at Rs. 99½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,465, Centrals at Rs. 1,825, Machavji at Rs. 1,120 x. d. and Standards at Rs. 947½.

Finlays stood firm at Rs. 260 and Simplex at Rs. 250 x. d.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs 1,592½, Eastern Bank shares were placed at Rs. 60 x. d.; Central Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 18.

Bombay Telephone Co., shares jumped to Rs 101.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 907½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 216.

Central Provinces Railway shares (old issue) were placed at Rs. 120, Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 55 and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 50.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,110 and prefenrence at Rs. 1,105 but no business was reported in them.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 187½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

2½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood in demand at Rs 93½ (small clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds improved to Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Interest in the Share Market yesterday was centred on tea shares to the exclusion of all other business and in response to a strong enquiry a forward movement took place, a very full-rate being recorded and a large trade put through. Jute mill shares attracted very little attention while coal shares were almost completely neglected. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—South Govindpur 7/8, Teetulmuri 9/6.

Jute:—Barnagore 75, 76; Empire (prefs.) 100, 101; Hooghly (prefs:) 10/10, 10/12; 11; Kamarhatty (ord.) 143/8.

Tea:—Atal 16, 16/4; Central Cachar 99/8, 100, 101; Dejoo Valley 8/12, 9; East India 95, 96; Eastern Cachar 123, 125, 126; Kurseong and Darjeeling 43, 43/8, 45; Loobag 46; Longview 130, 131; Phoenix 57, 57/8; Phaskewa 120, 121, 123; Singell 58, 59; Tukvar 275.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 6/2, 6/6; Belvedere Jute 5 per cent.; Debentures 101/8; Carew and Co. 75.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 92/12.

LATER.

Tea shares again monopolised the attention of the Share Market and rates were paid for the favourities among these securities at an advance over yesterday's prices. A small business was reported in both jute and mill shares and coal shares with prices unchanged and with no special feature of interest to record.

The following sales took place:—Coal, Lakurka 21-4, 21-8; Ranegunge 22-8.

Jute-Hooghly (prefs) 10-10, 10; Kamarhatty (ord.) 144-8; Northbrook (prefs.) 107.

Tea Central Cachar 102,103, 104; East India 98, 98-8, 99; Kalacherra 110; Karooy and Darjeeling 47; Patrakalo 326, Phaskowo 125; Singell 59; C. D. New Chamta 115, 116;

Miscellaneous.—Bank of Bengal 1,750; Calcutta City Flour 11.

Government securities:—Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted Rs. 92-12.

WHEAT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following special Memorandum (giving revised figures) on the Wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the Season 1914-15.

(Estimates up to 1st April.)—

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under wheat as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	1,421,200	709,300
Sind	649,400	40,500
	2,070,600	7,49,800

Total 2,820,400 acres.

9.9 per cent. over last year's area.

23.8 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

The increase in area over that reported in February last is mainly due to the receipt of fuller information principally from Nasik and Ahmednagar in the Deccan, the three Districts of the Karnatak, Larkana, and Thar and Parkar in Sind and Kathiawar.

Irrigated area.—In the Presidency proper about 138,000 acres in the British Districts and 163,000 acres in Native States were assisted by irrigation. In Sind 459,000 acres in British Districts and 21,000 acres in Native States received similar treatment.

Season.—Since the publication of the last report some rain fell early in March in North Gujarat, in North, East and South Deccan and in Dharwar in the Karnatak. It also fell in Dharwar at the end of the month. It was heavy in the Panch Mahals and in Khandesh. The cloudy weather that preceded the rain damaged the crop ready for harvest in parts of Gujarat and Deccan and induced rust in places. Elsewhere and in the Karnatak the rain was beneficial. In Sind the crops has been doing well everywhere except in Thar and Parkar whence slight damage through rust has been reported. harvesting of the dry crop has been finished in the Presidency and that of the wet crop is in progress. In Sind the crop is about ready for harvest.

Outturn.—In Gujarat the dry crop is estimated to yield between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal in the North and 75 to 100 per cent. in the South. The wet crop on the whole is estimated to range between 85 to 100 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the wet crop is estimated to yield between 85 to 115 per cent. of the normal in the North and 65 to 85 per cent. of it in the South. The dry crop suffered from insufficiency of moisture in Sholapur and East of Poona and has yielded between 33 to 50 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere its yield ranges between 75 to 100 per cent. In the Karnatak the dry crop has yielded between 75 to 100 per cent. of the normal in Belgaum and Bijapur and 85 to 100 per cent. of it in Dharwar. The yield of the wet crop is about normal. In Sind the crop in Sukkur is estimated to yield about normal; elsewhere the yield ranges between 66 to 75 per cent. of it.

The total estimated outturn for the crop works out as under:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency ...	344,200	205,700
Sind	305,100	19,700
	649,300	225,400

Total 874,700 tons.

This shows an increase of 26 per cent. over last year's outturn and 58 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

Besides the above about 20,000 acres (mostly in Ahmedabad) are estimated to have been under wheat in tracts for which statistics are not usually received. These are estimated to yield 5,300 tons.

THE CENTRAL INDIA MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Central India Mining Co., Ld., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 14 instant, Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Chairman of the Company, presiding.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—

In proposing the adoption of the Report and audited Statement of Accounts for the past year, which having been circulated, I would ask you to take as read. I think under the circumstances the results may be considered satisfactory and had it not been for this unfortunate war the profits would have been considerably greater.

Last year my predecessor mentioned that a considerable portion of the output of your mines had been sold ahead for several years on favourable conditions and though, as mentioned in your Directors' Report, shipments under two of the Company's largest running contracts have had to be suspended owing to the fact that under present conditions no ore can be received at Antwerp and Dunkirk. I may say that arragements have been made with the buyers to take delivery of all the ore when circumstances permit.

Fresh sales of your ore are being made when opportunities arise, but as it is impossible to say what the future has in store for the Manganese trade, your Directors consider it advisable to carry forward a considerable balance.

You will notice that a sum of Rs. 21,234-14-0 has been set aside as a reserve against balances due from Continental buyers whose payments have been deferred owing to the war. I hope a portion, if not the whole of this amount will be recovered after the war.

I regret I can give you no further information as to when the transfer of your Bhandara Tramway to the Bengal Nagpur Railway will be completed. As you are aware, the Bengal Nagpur Railway's offer which we accepted was subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, and subject to the necessary funds being available, which so far have not been obtained.

During the year your mines and tramways were visited by Sir Henry Proctor and myself and I am glad to say that they continue to be worked in a satisfactory manner.

A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. free of income tax for the year was sanctioned.

The Directors' proposal with regard to the appropriation of Rs. 5,000 towards a bonus to the Company's staff was also sanctioned.

The Board's action in granting donations of Rs. 50 to the Belgian Relief Fund, and Rs. 500 each to the Nagpur branches, of the Indian War Relief Fund and Prince of Wales Fund was approved and confirmed.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD
VISEM
(Seed of Strength)
This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.
VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always cures! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.
It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.
VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.
Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.
Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.
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INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.
WILKINSON'S
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court—Summer Vacation.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.
Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Chrysanthemum, 6-30 at Gaiety and 10 p.m. at the Edwardes Theatre.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Maneckji Petit Mills, 5 p.m. and Framji Petit Mills 4 p.m., Ordinary General Meetings Horny Road.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Insolvency Court Vacation sitting.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee's Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

NORTON—On April 13th at 16/2, Royd Street, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Norton, a son.
TANDY—At Springfield House, Fermoy, Co. Cork, on the 13th March, 1915, the wife of Major M. O'C. Tandy, R. E., of a son.
THOMAS At Khandalla, on the 31st March 1915, the wife of V. E. Thomas, Assistant Engineer, N. G. State Railway, of a daughter.
TOWNLEY—At Cloverley, Simla, on the 10th April 1915, the wife of Mr. G. W. Townley, of a son.

SILVER WEDDING.

GIANNACOPULO—STAVRIDI—At Calcutta, on April 14th 1890 at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Welborn MacCarthy, Charles Alexander Giannacopulo, fourth son of the late Demetrius N. Giannacopulo, of Liverpool, to Annetta Enteryse, second daughter of the late John C. Stavridi of Geneva, Switzerland.

MARRIAGES.

OLIVE—FRANKLIN—On April 8th, at Christ Cuhrch, Khargpur B. N. Ry., Charles Edward Olive to Cella Alicia Carey Franklin.
TYSON—WARREN—At Almora, U. P. on the 10th April 1915, by the Rev. E. S. Oakley, John Tyson Tyson, I.A.R.O., attached 1/3rd Q.A.O., Gurkha Rifles to Leonora Pennefather, eldest daughter of Major R. P. Warren, late 9th Gurkha Rifles, of Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.
BENWELL—TAPSELL—At St. Stephens Church, Ootacamund, on the 15th April 1915, by Rev. Clement Giles, Chaplain, William Sidney Benwell, Agent, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son Delhi, to Gladys, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. E. Tapsell and Mrs. Tapsell, Glen Brook, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

NICHOLL—On the 12th April, at Dinajpur, of pneumonia, Bernard Vincent Nichell, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Dinajpur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

April 19.

131. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy:—
No. 8355 Vol. F. E. Baylis.

132 Re-organization.—The following changes have been made with effect from 1st April 1915:—
The present "H" Company (Bo. Ed. S. School) will be known as "I" (Cadet) Company under command of Captain W. H. Cardale.
The present "I" Company (Cathedral High School) will be known as Right half, and John Connon and Scottish High Schools as Left half "K" (Cadet) Company under command of Major T. A. Savage.
The newly formed (Bombay Port Trust) Company will be known as "H" (Adult) Company under command of Captain J. A. Cherry.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt. Colonel C. B. Baldock and the Officers of the 108th Infantry, the Band of the 108th Infantry under Mr. H. Colonna will play the following programme of music to-morrow at Chawpatty commencing at 6 p.m.

March—The Advance Guard ..... Hume
Overture—Village Festival ..... O. Keepe
Valse—The Fairest in the Land ..... Anelifle
Selection—Il Trovatore ..... Verdi
Song—The Promise of Life ..... Cowen
Serenade—Amina ..... P. Lincke
Selection—The Passing Show ..... H. Finck
Two Step—Get out and get under ... Father
(Is... (Fifty...

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

FATAL BURNS.

Mongibai, who was burnt all over her body in her house in the Fort on Friday, and who was removed to the G. T. Hospital, succumbed to her injuries on Friday night. She was the wife of one Chhaganlal Goculdas.

WOUNDED FROM SUEZ.

The hospital ship "Syria," Captain C. B. Longden, arrived here on Friday evening last from Suez, which port she left on the 6th instant, with 19 officers and 321 Indian wounded soldiers on board.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. T. R. Lawrence, residing at Souter Street, reports the theft of forty currency notes of Rs. 5 each, from a cupboard in his room, which was forced open during his absence from home between the 8th and 15th instant.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue on Saturday, touching the death of a Mahomedan, whose dead body was found floating in the sea near the Ballard Pier on Friday. The body could not be identified. An open verdict was recorded. The body has been kept in the refrigerator at the Coroner's Court in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, pending identification.

WARNING TO PASSENGERS TO GENOA.

A Press Note has been issued warning passengers to Genoa that they will find difficulty in proceeding to England overland via Genoa unless they hold British passports vise by Italian Consular Officers in India. The procedure to be followed in order to obtain a British passport has been laid down in a previous Press Note, dated the 29th March 1915, and should be followed by those proceeding to Genoa.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Lady Marshall was among the passengers who arrived here on Saturday last from England by the P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Persia.

The Kaiser-i-Hind also conveyed the following notable passengers on, Saturday last to England, in addition to those already mentioned in our Saturday's issue:—Sir Shapoorji Broacha, the Hon. Mrs. A. G. Brodrick, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Childe, I.M.S., the Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson and Mr. P. G. Messent, C.I.E., Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust.

FATAL FALL.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue on Saturday, touching the death of Maruta Raoji, a Hindu labourer, aged about 30 years.

It appeared that the deceased carried a basket of coal on his head to a boat on Friday, unloaded it and was returning to the seawall by means of a plank, when he stumbled and fell and died immediately. Post-mortem examination was to the effect that two ribs on the left side of the deceased were broken and the spleen was ruptured. The spleen was much enlarged as a result of malaria.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the spleen owing to an accidental fa...

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday nine attacks and seven deaths from plague and four attacks and three deaths from smallpox were recorded in Bombay city; the nine plague attacks being reported from Fort, Northern, Mandvi, Fanaswadi, Mahalaxmi, Kamatipura and Mahim. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 79 as compared with 123 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 127 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,185, out of which 58 were found to be plague stricken. Umerkhadi contributed two of these, Dongri 4, Mandvi 9, Chukla 9, Dhobi Talao 2, Fanaswadi 3, Bhuleshwar 0, Kumbharwada 3, Khetwadi, 3, Mazagaon 2, Byculla 3, Kamatipura 4, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort North; Market Girgaum, Chowpati and Tardeo 1 each.

TRESPASS ON BOARD A SHIP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Sultan Fazal was charged with being a stowaway and with trespass.

Captain Cutbush, the commander of the 'Linga which arrived in Bombay from Karachi on Saturday, reported to the Police that the accused was found on board the vessel without a ticket and had stealthily entered a second class saloon occupied by ladies. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 on the first charge and Rs. 20 on the second, in default to fourteen days' rigorous and one week's simple imprisonment respectively.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the instance of Excise Inspector C. H. Coleman, one Sukkaram Baloo was charged before Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, with selling eight packets containing half a grain of cocaine each at Bapty Road, and being in possession of a similar quantity. The accused who was convicted of the offence was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The draw for the above tournament took place at the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday evening.

The following is the result of the draw:—
Prince Club Bye.
B. E. S. High School "A" vs. St. Mary's Sporting Club.
St. Peers High School vs. Elphinstone High School.
B. E. S. High School "B" vs. Young Albert Hockey Club.
St. Xaviers "A" vs. Republican Sporting Club.
Britannia vs. Cathedral High School "B".
Cathedral "A" Bye St. Xavier's Bye.

The first game will be played between B. E. S. H. S. and St. Mary's S. C. tomorrow evening at 5-30 p.m. on the Oval. All other teams will be notified of the date and venue of their games.

LADIES' HOCKEY MATCH FOR WAR FUNDS.

Photo by Central News.

The Hockey match between the New Zealand Ladies' Touring XI and the 1914 English International Team took place on the Athletic Ground, Richmond on March 20th. The proceeds were given to the War Emergency Fund of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries.
The English won by nine goals to nil after leading at the interval by five goals to none.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

DONATIONS AND CHARITABLE GRANTS.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Western India Turf Club held on the 7th instant, it was resolved to make the following donations to Hospitals and Charitable Institutions:—

	Rs.
Mount Poinsur Orphanage.	500
Adam Wylie Hospital	500
St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon, (also allotted Rs. 500 by H. E. the Governor.	400
St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra	400
King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League.	1,000
Family Station Hospital, Poona	400
Bombay European Relief Association	400
League of Mercy, Bombay (also allotted Rs. 1,500 by H. E. the Governor	200
Convalescent Home, Khandalla.	500
St. George's Hospital Nursing Asstn.	1,500
Women's Social Work, Salvation Army	200
Rescue Home, Salvation Army, Mazagon	200
Pensioners School, Poona	200
Anglo-Indian Home, Poona	250
Northcote Hospital, Bombay	400
Sassoon Hospital, Poona	2,500
Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay	2,500
Goculdass Tejpal Hospital	2,500
Scottish Orphanage, Bombay. (Also allotted Rs. 750 by H. E. the Governor.)	250
Lawrence School, Mount Abu	500
Hospital for Chronic cases, Poona	400
	15,700

2. H. E. the Governor has intimated that he intends to make the following allotments from the sum of Rs. 15,000 handed over to him by the Western India Turf Club in March last, for distribution to local charities:—

	Rs.
St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon	500
League of Mercy	1,500
Depressed Classes Mission Society. (Bombay Branch).	500
Abdulla Dawood Bowla, Mahomedan Girls Orphanage.	500
European and Eurasian Poor Fund (worked by European Relief Association)	1,500
Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage	500
Native Constabulary Widow's Fund	1,000
Indo British Institution	1,000
The Girls Friendly Society (Bombay Branch)	750
Salvation Army, Byculla	500
Lady Willingdon's Dais Scheme	2,000
Victoria Memorial School for the Blind	250
The American Mission School for the Blind	250
Bombay Young Women's Christian Association.	500
The Anjuman-i-Anawatita Warasia	250
Seamen's Institute	500
Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul	250
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society	750
Bombay Education Society, Byculla	750
Indigent Pilgrims Repatriation Fund	500
Seva Sadan, Bombay	500
St. Peter's European High School, Mazagon	250
	15,000

IRANI GIRL'S SAD END.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN FIRE-TEMPLE'S WELL.

At the Dadar Parsi Fire Temple, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. E. T. Lambert, held an inquest touching the death of an Irani girl named Kharman (17), daughter of Namdar Murzban, a landed proprietor.

The evidence showed that as usual the deceased went on Saturday afternoon to the fire temple to say her prayers. She did not return home and a search was made for her. The police were informed but before they could obtain any trace of her, the father of the girl found yesterday morning, her prayer book on the parapat of the well in the compound of the fire temple. This aroused his suspicions and he had the well dragged, when the dead body of the deceased was recovered. The ornaments on her person were intact and there were no marks of violence on her body. The girl's father thought that she must have accidently fallen in the well while drawing water from it to wash her face and feet before saying her prayers as is customary among the Parsis. He did not suspect any foul play. He added that the girl was quite happy at home.

After hearing further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

A new Cinema Theatre for the picture going public of Bombay will open from today. The old Alexandra Theatre has been thoroughly renovated and transformed. The first programme for the week commencing from to-day is a rare selection. The star drama in particular entitled "The Mystery of The Crystal Salts" is very thrilling and sensational, as it deals with the incidents of how a girl saved her father from a grave charge. It is full of interest, thrills, and pathos from start to finish. The War and Topical Gazette takes the spectator right on to the firing line. The comics are said to be simply side-splitting.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Though there is an absence of vaudeville at the Excelsior Theatre this week the programme is a very entertaining one, the films being well varied and all of first class quality. Primary place must be given to the kinemacolour, which depicts some of the gorgeous scenes at Delhi on the occasion of the 1911 Durbar. Even those who were present at these historic gatherings found the greatest pleasure in having the scenes re-enacted, and the colouring results which are achieved by this new process are simply exquisite. This is a film of peculiar interest just now, and could be revived with success in England as well as in India, for in the old country the war has kindled a sympathetic interest in what hitherto has been to most people "the mystic land of the East."

"The Speckled Hand" another of the Sherlock Homes series, and as perhaps the most fascinating of Conan Doyle's detective yarns is the most interesting so far shown. It is a little uncanny, perhaps, but there is no doubt about the "grip" of the story.

The exploits of the Emden are shown on an animated map. We see the escape of the German raider from Tsingtao; we see the sinking of about sixteen merchant ships in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal; there is the surprise visit to Penang and the sinking of the Russian and French warships; and finally the fight with the Sydney. It is all very interesting, and quite fascinating in its way.

Pathe's "Gazettee" is more interesting than usual, and "Max and an Elopement" is a most amusing two part comedy which makes an ideal finale to a very pleasant programme.

MOVEMENTS OF PESHAWAR TROOPS

FALSE RUMOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 17.

In view of the circulation of false rumours in Northern India the following details are wired to prevent any further unfounded alarm. The present movements of the Peshawar troops under General Bloomfield are usual precautionary measures and have no further significance. Sir George Roos-Keppel is with him and also Major General Young, commanding the Infantry Brigade. It is not true that fighting has taken place nor has the garrison been increased. The weather is delightful for all concerned. The supposed cause of the threatening movements of the Mohmands was the want of money. There was nothing of religious and tribesmen have been simply out for loot.

FIRE AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

A fire of some magnitude occurred in the Mall here this morning, some ten Indian shops being destroyed.

The block burnt down is nearly opposite the Town Hall and extends from the fire brigade station to the establishment of Messers Davies & Co., chemists, both the buildings named escaping damage.

Only a few of the properties were insured.

NEW BOMBAY MEMBER IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

ENTERTAINED AT ARYAN BROTHERHOOD.

The members of the Aryan Brotherhood entertained to dinner last night the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad in honour of his election as member of the Imperial Council. There was a large attendance of Hindu ladies and gentlemen and Mr. D. G. Paduye occupied the chair.

In proposing the health of the guest of the evening, the chairman said he was quite sure that they would all join with him in conveying their congratulations to Mr. Setalvad in a most hearty manner. He thought it was hardly necessary to expound the merits or qualifications of the guest they had assembled to honour. Mr. Setalvad's name had been before the public in the Presidency for nearly thirty years, during which period he has been regarded as one of the staunchest leaders of the popular party in this Presidency. If one were to ask the names of leading men of this Presidency—men spirited, independent and trusted of the pople—he was sure Mr. Setalvad's name would be one of those very few names that would prominently come before his mind. Another feature of Mr. Setalvad's career was his deep interest in education. He had great respect for lawyers—though he always tried to keep far away from them whenever he could,—but he believed that however eminent and endowed a lawyer was, lack of interest in education was one of their failings. Mr. Setalvad had been an exception to this rule and from the beginning of his career he had made impressive speeches on this subject. He had remained a steady and constant worker in the University and has done valuable work in several committees of the senate. It was, therefore, befitting that he should have been sent by the University on the local legislative council. In the competition Mr. Setalvad's going to the Supreme Council had given rise to, a principle has been brought forth and trumpted loudly, namely, that the University should be represented on the Council by an educationist. He thought that this principle was right. However, Mr. Setalvad had as much claim to be called an educationist as he had to be called a lawyer.

Mr. Padhye then referred to the valuable work done by Mr. Setalvad as chairman of the Joint Schools' Committee and concluded by saying that Bombay's representative on the Imperial Council had always made a mark and he was sure that every one present there did feel that they could count upon the guest of the evening to become a leader of the non-official party. On their behalf he wished Mr. Setalvad success, long life and prosperity and hoped that Mr. Setalvad would do yet greater good to the country and their Presidency.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk.

MR. SETALVAD'S REPLY.

Mr. Setalvad, in reply, said that as was customary on occasions of this character, his friend Mr. Padhye had managed to discover all sorts of rare virtues in him. Mr. Padhye had said that he (Mr. Padhye) would like to be as far away from a lawyer as possible but he (the speaker) really thought that Mr. Padhye's only regret was that he was not a lawyer. He could assure Mr. Padhye of this, that if he had been a lawyer, although he has been a useful educationist as a public man he would have been a much more useful man. He did not say that for an empty pride in his profession, but he could say that in public life the training of a lawyer would be a training which would stand him in good stead. It trained him to look at different aspects of question, to look at opposite views and conflicting ideas and it made a man a much more efficient judge of human affairs than people in other professions. When he accepted the invitation to dine, he assured them that he had no conception that he would meet such a large gathering, which he had much pleasure to meet. There was one fault of his, to which he must confess and that was that although he had been a member of the Brotherhood for very many years, almost from its start, he had never set his foot on the premises until that night. However, the loss was his and not theirs. For he would have gained much by closer relationship with them. It gave him very great pleasure to be among them that night for he knew that in them he could reckon very good friends indeed. Mr. Padhye had referred to his work in the Legislative Council, in the University and last but not the least important, in the Joint Schools' Committee and his regret was that some of their younger men—their University men following various professions—unfortunately did not seem to be as keen in public affairs as the previous generation had been and he did hope and trust that although they were greatly occupied in their professions and competition was getting very keen, they would remember that they owed something to their country and their city and their people and would devote some of their time to public affairs. He was really very proud in taking part in the primary education of this city and he was really proud to think that he had been chairman of the Schools' Committee for 18 or 20 years and had devoted very keenly his time and his energies in developing primary education—and he was glad Mr. Padhye had gone there to assist them in that useful work. The only reason why he hung on to the Corporation though he was unable to attend its meetings was that he took such an interest in the work of primary education that he wanted to stick to the Schools' Committee as long as possible. Under the Municipal Act it was not possible to be a member of the Schools' Committee without being a member of the Corporation and that was the reason why he was sticking to the Corporation.

In conclusion, Mr. Setalvad thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the great honour done to him and for the warm welcome accorded to him and he expressed a hope that in future he would have more opportunities to meet them.

The dinner was notable for the fact that a completely vegetarian menu was served by the Taj Mahal Hotel under the supervision of the manager, Mr. Stengler, who also provided a staff of Hindu waiters.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND (REPALY).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2) BEAT R. G. A. (COLABA) (1.)

The second replay of the drawn tie between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Garrison Artillery team in the second round of the tournament came off on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, when a very close and fast struggle resulted in a victory for the Gymkhana by two goals to one. The game was very keenly and cleanly contested and the Gymkhana won more as the result of brilliant individual forward play by Captain Yates and Asher than to any consistent combined play. Both the Gymkhana backs worked very hard, Elphick in particular being conspicuous with his clean and hard drives, which cleared the coast time after time. Of the half line both Gerrard and Kilby were hardworking and resourceful and fed their forwards deligently, but Quinn's display fell far below the mark. The Gymkhana forwards showed considerable grit and combination, Captain Yates and Asher being particularly clever with their sticks which at times outwitted the opposing defence. In leading an attack, Captain Yates' initiative was highly commendable, his pace and clever dodges being exhilarating to a degree.

The R. G. A. team was very evenly balanced and the outstanding features in their display of Saturday were the brilliant goal-keeping by Mercer, who brought off some miraculous saves, the cool and judicious half-back play of Captain Roche and the dashing movements of Farmer, Spain and Franklin. As a whole the Artillery team gave a better display than the winners who, however, lost some open chances of scoring soon after the commencement of the game. It was a cruel irony of fate that they had to admit defeat to their opponents on the call of time. Taking one thing with another and the balance of exchanges a draw might have been a true index of the game. But Fortune never smiled on them and they retired beaten as stated.

Owing to a referee's watch having stopped, the duration of the first period's game was clean thirty-five minutes instead of thirty, the prescribed time limit before interval.

The game was commenced at 5-36, the Gymkhana defending the Police Court end goal. The opening operations saw the Artillery forwards raiding the Gymkhana defence in vigorous style. After this spell of attack, the Gymkhana forwards worked their way up. Asher snapped up a pass from Kilby and sent on to Captain Yates, who sent in a low stinging shot, which Mercer saved in a splendid style. A few corners fell to the Gymkhana and the attack was kept up for some time until "sticks" against Elphick relieved the pressure on the Artillery defence. After about eleven minutes' play, Farmer receiving a pass from Fletcher got through the Gymkhana defence and beat Captain Miller.

The Gymkhana retaliated and ten minutes later Asher drew level for the Gymkhana scoring off a nice pass from Gerrard. Nothing of note occurred till the call of half.

After changing ends, the Gymkhana forwards kept up a vigorous and incisive attack on the Artillery citadel, but Mercer could not be beaten. The R. G. A. custodian saved two shots marvellously, which elicited sounds of applause from all quarters. The Gunners attacked and after twelve minutes' play Franklin put through from an extremely difficult angle, which, however, the referee disallowed on the score, as we were informed, of "sticks." This came as a great surprise to the supporters of the R. G. A. But the attack was continued and the Artillery men forced three corners in quick succession but nothing resulted. Nine minutes before the call of time, the Gymkhana forwards made a sortie on the Artillery defence and eventually Captain Yates beat Mercer, thus securing the lead for the Gymkhana. The R. G. A. now made strenuous efforts to draw level but failed and the game ended in a win for the Bombay Gymkhana, the final scores being:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
R. G. A. (Colaba) ..... 1 goal.

The sides were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Captain Miller, goal; Elphick and Baines, backs; Gerrard, Kilby and Quinn, halves; Masters, Captain Yates, Asher, Sothers and McBain, forwards.

R. G. A. (Colaba):—Mercer, goal; Slade and Llewellyn, backs; Capt. in Roche, Wright and O'Neil, halves; Boulsover, Franklin, Fletcher, Farmer and Spain, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and James.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. Jhansi (Replay).

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C., Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers—2—0.
4. Hornets drew with Jhansi—1—1, 1—1.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph—3—2.
7. Institute Luso-Indiano beat Lonavla Gymkhana—3—0.

LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

150 ACCUSED TO BE TRIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 18.

There are about 150 accused before the Special Tribunal which will sit from tomorrow under the Defence of India Act.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANIES.

We beg to notify that we have been appointed Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency of Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer Steam Coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.

A trial order is earnestly solicited.

SMITH'S BAGDIGI COAL: This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application.

Prompt despatch is also assured

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th February 1915.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 19, 1915.

THE UNCONSTITUTIONALISTS

"The Statesman" by a most ingenious miscalculation has supplied to its own satisfaction an explanation of Lord Mac Donnell's remark that it was a "mere accident" that the Viceroy's Council decided in favour of the recommendation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. It says:—

The despatch is dated March 26th, 1914. It has attached to it eight signatures, one of which is that of the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Beauchamp Duff, then less than a month in command. Since he did not forward a minute of dissent it is to be presumed that he was not averse from the proposed experiment in the United Provinces. The important point, however, is that Sir O'Moore Creagh and not Sir Beauchamp Duff assisted in the deliberations on which the despatch was founded and Sir O'Moore, according to Sir Robert Craddock, was against, and not in favour of, the Viceroy's policy. Of the eight members of Council before Sir Beauchamp Duff was appointed there were thus, including the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, four in favour and four against. The favourable division must therefore have been taken in the absence of either Sir R. Carlyle, Sir H. Butler, Sir R. Craddock or Sir O'Moore Creagh. The absence of one of these members is doubtless the "chance" to which Lord MacDonnell alluded.

It is a little difficult to follow this. But we gather that you solve the problem by using Sir O'Moore Creagh twice over and keeping Sir Beauchamp Duff twice out. It is something like the old game that you play with nine matches and a piece of paper to show how a worried innkeeper put ten people into nine rooms and managed to give each a room to himself. However, whatever may have been the nature of the "accident" which produced the majority in favour of the recommendation does not in the least matter. The point is, (1) that there was a majority; (2) that the decisions of the Governor-General's Council are not required to be unanimous. And to advance the fact that there was a dissentient minority as a ground for vetoing the decision is as unconstitutional as Sir Reginald Craddock's most improper reference in his minute to the views of Sir O'Moore Creagh, who apparently did not vote and has ceased to be a member of the Government. Sir Reginald is entitled to express his dissent and give his reasons for it, but not to endeavour to discredit the constitutionally arrived at decision of the Council by vague references to the views of departed members.

We have no desire to prolong an unpleasant controversy; more especially, as the rejection of the measure in the House of Lords was an accident which can, and undoubtedly will, be repaired in good time, and since the action of the peers has itself had the effect of producing in the United Provinces and, indeed, throughout India the most emphatic evidence that Lord Hardinge was fully justified in his statement in the Imperial Cuncil that the measure was "put by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government before Parliament with the full approbation of Indian public opinion." There was never any evidence to the contrary except the extraordinary series of misrepresentations of the official papers made in the House of Lords by Lords Curzon, MacDonnell and Sydenham; and it is not, perhaps, a matter of very great importance that the journals in this country which are always "agen the Government" of Lord Hardinge, or unvarying in their support of the bureaucratic attitude towards reform, continue to discuss the matter as though the misstatements of the three peers mentioned were accepted facts. When the matter comes again before Parliament it will, in the first instance, be taken up in the House of Commons in a very different atmosphere, where three members are not likely to be allowed to bamboozle the House into the belief that they are being asked to pass a measure that is repudiated by the most able and experienced men in the Viceroy's Council in order to placate a small band of discontented vakils and politicians. Even if the members of the House of Commons do not take the trouble to read the papers for themselves and see that they disclose a state of affairs very different from that described by Lord MacDonnell, they will know that the action of that peer and his 46 confederates has been emphatically condemned by every class of public opinion in the United Provinces, including the Talukdars of Oudh, of whose alleged views the Curzon-MacDonnell party made such a display. And the House of Commons has a nice taste for the niceties of constitutional procedure, and would hesitate to over-ride the decision of the Government of India, constitutionally taken, on such an extravagant ground as Lord MacDonnell's "accident," which was cheerfully entertained by a band of peers, who have no respect for the sanctity of anything constitutional provided their own existence is not threatened.

But it is impossible to ignore the extent to which misrepresentation on this subject is being carried in some of the journals concerned, the offensiveness of their comments, and the extravagant lengths to which they go in their encouragement of unconstitutional procedure. Thus we have "The Statesman," which describes the members of the Government who voted for the change in offensive terms as the Rump of the Viceroy's Council, actually pretending that Sir William Meyer was on the side of the dissentients, and practically accusing Lord Hardinge of misrepresentation when he put forward the proposal "as coming from the Government of India." "If" we are told, "such a statement had been found in a company prospectus or in any business document it would certainly have been open to very serious and unpleasant criticism." From which we gather that if a Board of Directors of a company came to a decision by a majority, they would be open to serious and unpleasant criticism if they announced it as the decision of the Board. Then we are told that it is doubtful whether the sanction of the Home Government was as real as it purports to be, because Lord Crewe made no reference to the opinion of his Council and "it may be inferred that he ignored his expert advisers." We do not know when the members of the India Council became members of the Home Government, nor does, we suppose, the writer of these reckless comments, who is content to put any sort of absurd statement before his intellectual clientele, if he can mislead them into the belief that Lord Hardinge and Lord Crewe deliberately conspired to misrepresent the truth to Parliament. And in order that they should believe this, they have to be told seriously that when the Governor-in-Council comes by a majority of votes to a deliberate decision on a certain proposal, the Viceroy is guilty of an untruth if he says it is the proposal of the Government of India, and that when the Secretary of State, with the assent of the Cabinet, acts on the proposal, it cannot be said to have the sanction of the Home Government, unless it is accompanied by an assurance of the approval of the members of the India Council! That is the Constitution as expounded in Calcutta. "The Englishman," however goes further. It wants action:—

The three members who wrote minutes of dissent have shown a kind of loyalty in not taking exception to His Excellency's remarks, but we venture to think that the Government of India would be all the better if the Members of the Executive had the courage more often to assert their individual views when Viceregal pronouncements convey an incorrect impression of the state of opinion in India.

That is the constitution as Calcutta would have it in practice,—the members of the Viceroy's Cabinet stumping the country not controverting merely the views of their chief, but denouncing the decisions arrived at by the Viceregal Cabinet, if they do not happen to be in agreement.

GERMANY AND THE ORIENTAL.

When the first contingent of Indian troops landed at Marseilles a cry of horror and indignation went up from Berlin. The leading professors, who for years had been dilating on the brotherhood of all Aryan races, immediately burnt their earlier literary productions and replaced them with such pamphlets as are dear to the German heart on the disgusting move which had been made by Britain in pitting the mere Aryan against an European race! These delightful brochures being read, the only thing left for the Hun to do was to drop down leaflets from aeroplanes on the Indian camps calling upon them to rebel against the British and fight the good fight for the Kaiser. Never has there been so much hypocrisy employed in order either to rouse the spleen of Neutrals in the West or the imagination of mischief-makers in the East. Germany has recently on more than one occasion condemned and appealed to the Oriental both in one breath. She has insulted him with the vulgar pen of Grub Street and the still more vulgar brush of her cartoonists. She has depicted the Indian Army, one of the finest fighting units in the world, in terms one would hesitate to employ even when speaking of South Sea cannibals. Yet the Kaiser has been glad enough of the help of the Turk, who is as Oriental as an Indian, and is still seeking further victims to delude in the Ancient World. But no amount of German insult has been able to hide the fact, that when the Indian and the German have met on the battlefield the Eastern has won the day. The Berlin bureaucracy is no doubt beginning to realise by now that Lord Curzon's desire to see" the Bengal Lancers in the *Unter der Linden* and the Gurkhas in the park at Potsdam" is likely to be gratified and so with a view to prevent a panic, the literary liars of the German press have once more reverted to their old tactics the insolence of which is only second to their absurdity. The "Magderburgische Zeitung" a leading organ of the National Liberal party gravely announces that "the Government of India have ordered the Hindus to invoke the assistance of their goods against the Austrians and Germans," and continues that in summoning the aid of Vishnu and Siva "a far groser and more material intervention is intended" and "a more direct exercise of their power than Christians expect as an answer to prayer." It is further contended that "since England has been driven to resort to the assistance of the gods of India, her prospects must be exceedingly black."

What on earth all this jargon may mean we leave it to the readers of the "Magderburgische Zeitung" to find out for themselves, but as a sheer piece of the most consummate insolence and as a direct insult to the Indian pantheon, which has ever excited the wondering admiration of all great European intellectualists, this latest fanatical outburst of the Geman press is inequalled. By thus displaying her contemptuous intolerance for the historic religious beliefs of the ancient world Germany herself demonstrates how unfit she has always been to put into execution her dreams of a Teutonic empire in Asia. That this jargon is meant to be contemptuous is evident from the following phrase, a propos of what went before,—"we may rest satisfied, however, that by thus raising the heathen gods to the level of the God of Christians, Britain wrecks her power and digs her own grave." We may retort that Germany has, during the last few months, dug the grave of her intellectual reputation and buried her brain beyond all hopes of exhumation, and, at the same time, raised up in India a contempt for the Teutonic name, which will go down for several generations. This is not a religious war and Germany, who has dragged Turkey into it and would do the same with Egypt and Persia, should be the last to accuse Britain of having given it that aspect. It is Germany who warned neutral Powers that the approach of the Allied warships to the Syrian coast would be the signal for a massacre of the Christians. In all these warnings it would seem that the Huns did not themselves expect to be included among the followers of the Nazarene and anticipated no danger, the only indication that has yet come from them of the possession of some thing in the shape of a respectable conscience.

Knowing well that Persia has no quarrel with Britain and that the latter is the friend of Islam, the Germans have been trying to incite religious antipathies in the dominions of the Shah by a campaign of the usual Kaiserlische lies. Information, together with documents has been placed in the hands of the Secretary of State, exposing Germany's intrigues in Persia, and her unscrupulous schemes to involve the Shah, like his Imperial brother in Constantinople, in a quarrel with the Allies. Her various advances have elicited only contempt so far and are not likely to achieve anything more. Their only importance is the attempt to gain more Asiatic sympathy,—be it from Kurd or Baktiari brigand. But it is questionable whether even such disreputable gentry as the latter who like Enver have not been degenerated by the atmosphere of Berlin would care for an ally in one who thus far has shown not even the most elementary dislike for actions that bespeak cowardice, a fault of which even the most primitive people do not stand accused.

Notes of the Day.

British Diplomacy in the Near East.

"The Near East," which though one may not always agree with its views, has established an accepted reputation for the fairness of its comments on Near Eastern politics, has throughout taken a very sensible view of the problem in regard to Constantinople that will face the Allies at the end of the war. In the current number it remarks that British diplomacy in the Balkans seems to be picking up some of the threads which had been allowed to lie on the ground unheeded since the outbreak of war. "The reason why," it remarks,

Great Britain is called upon to play the leading diplomatic part at this time in South-Eastern Europe on behalf of the Triple Entente is to be found in the fact that Russia, essentially a partisan, is apt to be suspect. France is regarded as being too closely allied to Russia to be able to adopt an independent role, and it is left to Great Britain alone, on the strength of her territorial disinterestedness and liberal traditions, to be able to exercise a salutary influence on all political parties in the different States. Unfortunately, this factor in the situation has been for many months ignored. If it had been appreciated, and advantage had been taken of it, the position in the Balkans would not be in its present indeterminate stage. Incidentally, also, we should not be represented in one capital by a diplomatist entirely out of sympathy with the country to which he is accredited, who is compelled to remain there because the routine of the Service, which provides that promotion must follow a hard-and-fast line leading from South America to the Balkans, must not be broken.

There are indications that the journals at Home, that a little while ago rushed into ecstasies over the prospect of a Russian occupation of Constantinople, are beginning to realise that their rejoicings were premature and "de trop."

Unpatriotic Employers.

It is disgusting to read that there are still in various hotels and restaurants in England whose English men servants having proceeded to the Front, employ Germans, and Austrians as waiters, etc. Firstly, such people should have been interned long ago, as their retention of liberty is an offence to public security during the war; secondly, the name of any employer who profits by the departure of his English staff for the field of honour to enlist the services of a Teuton, who works for a smaller wage, should be posted in order that he may be severely boycotted. At present such an individual does not appear to come under the actual operation of any law of a prohibitive nature, and it is clearly up to the public to display their sentiments in such a manner as will soon put an end to this highly unpatriotic action. It is disgraceful to think that enemy aliens are permitted to pocket the money relinquished by Britons, who have answered their country's call. Besides all of which we must bear in mind that the interests of certain Teuton waiters extend beyond serving soup at Scotland Yard has recently discovered.

Pirates or Prisoners of War.

Some wise person writing to "Truth" makes the following plaint—

I am surprised that you appear to approve of the Admiralty's decision to treat as "pirates" the officers and crews of German submarines who are taken prisoners.

Will you explain, or will Lord Charles Beresford, or Mr. F. Harrison, who has been writing to the "Times," explain what they would do if they were in the place of a German naval lieutenant ordered to take his submarine into the English Channel and sink our merchant ships?

Would they obey their orders, or would they face either a disgraceful death or a life of ignominy, which would be the certain penalty of refusal? As for the crew, what possible choice have they got, or what responsibility, shut up as they are in the hull of a submarine.

The brain and eye of the officer at the periscope are the only controlling factors in a submarine at sea, and the crew are no more responsible than you are. Let the British Government notify Germany at once that at the end of the war whoever gave the order for German submarines to sink British merchant ships without providing for the safety of their crew, whether that official be the Emperor, Admiral von Tirpitz, or anyone else, will be put on his trial for murder.

This would surely be more just and more dignified than wreaking our vengeance on individuals who may fall into our hands.

All this may be sound reasoning but what about the sinking of the Falaba? Were the unhappy down-trodden Teuton crew ordered also to jeer at the innocent civilians, men and women, in the agony of drowning?

City Court for Calcutta.

At the last Bengal Legislative Council meeting Mr. Surendra Nath Roy's Resolution for the establishment of a City Civil Court for Calcutta was passed by a majority the official members remaining neutral. The battle for this Court was really one between the harristers on one side and the vakils on the other side. It has been found by experience that litigation on the Original side of the High Court is a costly luxury, and many a property has melted away before emerging from the portals of that Court. The point at issue was whether the vakils should be admitted to appear on the Original side, as by the institution of a new Court for cases up to Rs. 10,000 the barristers would lose a large part of their practice. Sir Satyendra P. Sinha, as the spokesman of the barristers, attacked the vakils and the mofussil judiciary, but Mr. Roy defended his case with great vigour. As a matter of fact, the question is a public one, and though we do not ourselves think they are wise the Calcutta public seem to favour the establishment of the Court.

Shipping in the Black Sea.

Ever since the Dardanelles were closed by Turkey eight months ago there has been much speculation as to the probable amount of shipping which was thus affected, and it was generally conceded that Russia was likely to be the principal loser, but it is now known that Germany had more tonnage interned than any other Power. "Lloyd's List," which in a new form is now published as a morning paper, has recently printed an interesting list of the steamers that have been practically interned in the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora by Turkey's high-handed action, long before she declared war. The list is compiled from Lloyd's records as they stood at the outbreak of the war, and although it may not be exhaustive, it is accurate enough to convey some idea of the amount of tonnage that will be released when Vice-Admiral Carden has successfully accomplished the gigantic task of forcing the Dardanelles. Altogether there are about 120 steamers, and their tonnage by nationality is as follows:—

British	...	22,754
Russian	...	48,957
Greek	...	18,080
Italian	...	12,853
Belgian	...	10.346
French	...	9,467
Swedish	...	3,793
Dutch	...	3,550
Danish	...	3,448
Bulgarian	...	1,164
Total Allies and neutral	...	134,412
German	....	52,149
Austrian	...	38,480
		90.629

It will thus be seen that the total tonnage amounts to 225,041. It is supposed that some of the larger Austrian and German steamers have probably been used by the Turkish Government for military purposes. Six German steamers and eleven Austrians are known to have been seized by the Russians, only six Austrians remaining at large. Two of the British steamers are reported to have been damaged; one at the bombardment of Novorossik, and one by striking a mine. A few of the steamers are lying off Constantinople, and will probably be sunk by the Turks as a loss to the enemy and also to create difficulty in navigation. The biggest British steamer now in the Black Sea is the Patagonia, of 3,643 tons, which was last reported at Marnipol. The largest German steamer is the Admiral, which has been sold to Turkey.

ONE OF OUR CANDID FRIENDS.

(From "Punch.")

[In "The Boston News Bureau," a daily paper, Rear-Admiral Francis Tiffany Bowles, formerly Chief Constructor of the American Navy, who has recently travelled throughout Germany, has stated his belief that Germany will win. He adds: "The probable situation is that all the Allies are now ready to quit, and that means not only France and Russia but England; that Germany is ready to make peace with Russia and France, but never with England. The possible consequences of such a situation are easily discernible, and merit the most serious consideration by the people of the United States. The chance of a successful invasion of England cannot be lightly dismissed."]

Admiral Tiffany Bowles,
You 've written a wonderful screed
For the good, no doubt, of the souls
Of the men of the British breed.
You 've studied the Fatherland
Exhaustively from within,
And your statement affirms in the plainest of terms
That Germany will win.

You view the success of our foes—
Or so at least I learn—
So far as our own fate goes,
With singular unconcern;
But the thought that it may react
In time on the U.S.A.
Appears to impart to your sensitive heart
A certain amount of dismay.

You may glorify Germany's strength
As much as you goldarn please,
And hold she will win at length
The mastery of the seas;
But when you go on to assert
That we're "ready to quit," by goles,
You 're talking rot and the thing that is not,
Admiral Tiffany Bowles.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.

TURKISH PORTS BOMBARDED.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS IN VOSGES.

ENEMY'S PRECIPITATE RETREAT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A Mytilene message of "The Times" says that ten battleships aproached Enos and two entered the Bay and destroyed a Turkish camp. It is believed that the occupation of Mytilene and Scic is imminent.

A French battleship has effectively bombarded enemy worlks at El. Arish and the concentration of Turkish troops there.

The actions in the vicinity of the Shaiba in Mesopotamia have been completely successful and the enemy are further retreating, in the north-west. The precipitancy of the enemy's retreat is shown by the fact that food was found still cooking on the fires. The enemy abandoned his camp in which the British captured a large quantity of tents, stores and ammunition of all kinds.

The French have made appreciable progress in the Vosges on both the banks of the Sechst.

The Pirakes have torperoed a Greek steamer, but the crew were saved.

The capture of Les Eparges was a most important feat, and the details supplied as to how the formidable summit was seized is graphically told in the telegram.

Aviators of the Allies have shown great activity in making a series of effective attacks on the enemy's positions.

Further raids were made on the east coast of England by Zeppelins and aeroplanes without effecting serious damage or loss of life.

Mr. Roosevelt vigorously attacks the peace movement in America, characterising the failure of the United States to take a stand on behalf of Belgium as a peculiarly ignoble abandonment of national duty.

Fifteen Austrian soldiers entered Italian territory on Thursday night, penetreated two miles and returned to Trentino. Italian customs officials pursued them but were unable to overtake them. Shots were exchanged.

French cruisers have destroyed the bridge connecting St. Jean D'Acre with the railway to the interior of Syria.

ALLIES' NAVAL ACTIVITY.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF TURKISH PORTS.

OCCUPATION OF MYTILENE IMMINENT,

TURKISH CAMP AT ENOS DESTROYED.

TEN BATTLESHIPS PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April, 17.

A Mytilene message to "The Times" says that ten battleships approached Enos and two entered the Bay and destroyed a Turkish camp.

It is believed that the occupation of Mytilene and Scic is imminent.

Enos is a Turkish seaport (pop. 8,000) on a rocky isthumus near the Maritza's mouth, 35 miles N. W. of Gallipoli.

Mytilene is a Turkish island in the Aegean 19 miles from the coast of Asia Minor, north of the Gulf of Symrna

TURKISH WORKS AT EL ARISH

EFFECTIVELY BOMBARDED BY FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

PARIS, April 17.

A communiqué announces that yesterday a French battleship supporting an aeroplane reconnaissance effectively bombarded enemy works at El Arish and the concentration of Turkish troops there.

El Arish is an Egyptian town (pop. 17,000) in the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Wady-el-Arish, held to mark the boundry between Egypt and Syria, Africa and Asia.

SYRIANRAILWAY OBSTRUCTED

FRENCH CRUISERS DESTROY BRIDGE.

PARIS, April 16.

It is officially stated that French cruisers have destroyed the bridge connecting St. Jean d'Acre with the railway to the interior of Syria.

EXCITING CHASE OF TURKISH DESTROYER.

SHIP BEACHED ON THE ROCKS OF CHIOS.

LONDON, April 16.

Great excitement was caused at Chios by the chase of a Turkish destroyer by allied warships in very rough weather.

The destroyer emerged from the Gulf of Smyrna, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Allies and swung round to Chios, hotly pursued.

She came up with the Manitou and launched torpedoes but missed the Manitou and proceeded.

The destroyer tried to dodge among small islands, trusting to the knowledge of the depth of the channels, but she soon realised that the game was up.

The captain beached the ship on the rocks.

Twenty-five Turks and five Germans, including the captain, were captured by the Greek authorities and will be interned until the end of the war.

BOMBARDMENT OF GABATEPEH.

AMSTERDAM, April 16.

A telegram from Constantinople says that H. M. warships Majestic and Swiftsure bombarded Gabatepeh on April 15th.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

TURKISH VESSELS SUNK IN BLACK SEA

PETROGRAD, April 16.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea have sunk four Turkish steamers and several sailing vessels off the Anatolian coast, and attacked the Turkish batteries at Soungouldak.

TURKEY'S MISFORTUNES.

SULTAN BLAMES YOUNG TURKS.

PARIS, April 16.

The "Temps" states that at a Council of the Imperial Family in Constantinople the Sultan, who appeared to be greatly overcome, said that he owed his accession to the Young Turks but he would have preferred never to have reigned than to see the misfortunes which their inexperience and rash policy had brought on the country.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS' PRECIPITATE RETREAT

LARGE QUANTITY OF STORES CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

Further details of fighting at Barjisiah on April 14th show that the enemy abandoned his camp in which we captured a large quantity of tents, stores and ammunition of all kinds.

The precipitancy of the enemy's retreat is shown by the fact that food was found still cooking on the fires. Evidence points to the enemy's retreat having been continued further towards the north-west.

ANOTHER POSITIONCAPTURED

ENEMY NUMBERED FIFTEEN THOUSAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 16.

The Press Bureau announces that the British offensive was continued on the 14th instant in the direction of Zobeir, four miles Southward of Shaiba fort.

The British drove the Turks from the advance post and we then attacked the Turkish main line in the Birjisiye wood.

The enemy numbered at least fifteen thousand, including six regular battalions, with six guns well concealed in trenches.

The enemy, after a very determined resistance, was driven out of the trenches at the point of the bayonet by a charge of the whole line, and thanks to the pluck and determination of the British and Indian troops the enemy's position was captured in the afternoon.

ENEMY FURTHER RETREATING.

LONDON, April 17.

The Press Bureau announces that the actions in the vicinity of Shaiba have been completely successful and the enemy are further retreating.

The British on April 14th captured two-hundred prisoners and several machine-guns.

The Turks, hurriedly retreating, abandoned large quantities of tents and equipment, stores, seven hundred rounds of rifle and 450 boxes of gun ammunition.

The prisoners state that the enemy consisted of two divisions of regular infantry with 32 guns irrespective of Arab tribesmen.

TURKISH FINANCE:

LONDON, April 16.

A message from Constantinople states that the Government has decided to issue six million pounds of small Exchequer Notes with forced currency redeemable six months after peace.

CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS IN COMMAND.

CAPETOWN, April 16.

The Minister, General Smuts, has taken over the field direction of the combined operations of the central, southern and eastern forces in German South-west Africa with the rank of Major-General.

SIR STARR JAMESON'S TOUR.

IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA AND AFRICA.

LONDON, April 16.

Sir Starr Jameson, in an interview with Reuter's representative on his return from India, said that except for insignificant, local raids the whole of India was perfectly quiet, and apparently unaffected by the war. All the German propaganda had miserably failed, and the best spirit prevailed everywhere.

Referring to South Africa Sir Starr Jameson remarked that he was much impressed with the marvellous way that Generals Botha and Smuts had got the situation in hand. He was convinced that they had now turned the corner in South Africa and should have no doubt of the issue, thanks to the strong policy of Generals Botha and Smuts, and their loyalty to their word.

INCOME-TAX IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, April 17.

The Government has decided to double the incom-tax.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS IN VOSGES.

CHASSEURS' BRILLIANT VICTORY.

CAVES OF PASLY BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 18.

Last evening's communique said:—

Appreciable progress has been made in the Vosges on both the banks of the Frecht.

We seized a spur on the north bank west of Metzeral and on the southern bank the Chasseurs brilliantly carried the summit of Schalpfenrithkopf, the culmination of massif separating two valleys and meeting at Metzeral.

A British aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane at Boesinghe and the pilot was killed and the observer captured.

Three German counter-attacks at Notre Dame de Lorette were stopped short.

Our troops had solidly organised the ground won.

Heavy artillery bombarded the Caves of Pasly in the Aisne where the Germans had sheltered.

An explosion indicated that several had collapsed.

Artillery combats continued in Bois de Mortmare but were not followed by infantry acions.

A French dirigible bombarded the station and aviation sheds at Freidurg Breisgau.

LONDON, April 17.

This afternoon's communiqué announces that there is nothing to report.

15 AUSTRIANS ENTER ITALIAN TERRITORY.

SHOTS EXCHANGED WITH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

PARIS, April 17.

A telegram from Rome states that fifteen Austrian soldiers entered Italian territory on Thursday night through the Pass of Loro and penetrated two miles. They returned to Trentino.

Italian Customs Officials pursued them but were unable to overtake them.

Shots were exchanged.

FURTHER SUCCESSES IN THE CARPATHIANS.

TWO MORE HEIGHTS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, April 16.

A communiqué says in the Carpathians the Russians, noiselessly approaching the enemy's entanglements, between the villages of Telepocza and Zuella, broke through after a brief bayonet encounter and captured two heights, taking numerous prisoners. The enemy counter-attacked and fighting continues.

The enemy has made presistent and fruitless attacks in the regions of Rostock and Strij.

DESPERATE BAYONET FIGHT

ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, April 17.

A communiqué says:—

We have consolidated the positions between Telephotsch and Zuella after a desperate bayonet fight in which we captured the heights which the Austrians had organised. We took 1,140 prisoners, including 24 officers, and three machine guns.

The enemy suffered great losses in making abortive counter-attacks.

We have successfully repulsed the enemy in the region of Stryj.

THE TSAR.

PETROGRAD, April 17.

The Tsar has left for the front.

1010 GUNS CAPTURED AT PRZEMYSL.

PETROGRAD, April 17.

It is officially stated that the total number of guns captured at Przemysl was 1,010. The majority are bronze weapons which are Austria's great pride.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

WINNIPEG, April 17.

The Saskatchewan Government reports an increase of three-quarters of million acres in the area under wheat.

ACTIVITY OF ALLIES' AVIATORS.

SERIES OF SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AT STRASSBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 17.

The evening communiqué says our aviators have been most active. They dropped forty bombs on the electric station at Maisieres, which supplies Metz with power and lighting. Dense smoke was seen rising from the central building.

They returned without harm, though violently cannonaded by the forts at Metz. While returning they met and chased three aviatiks, whom they forced to descend.

Ten bombs were dropped on the powder magazine at Rothwell, and a red name, surmounted by dense smoke, shot up.

Ten bombs were dropped on the railway works at Leopoldshohe, in Baden, which are manufacturing shells.

Three German counter-attacks at Notre Dame de Lorette and one at Les Eparges have been repulsed.

Artillerly duels are taking place in the Montmare wood. We have silenced three batteries and exploded the ammunition.

A DUEL IN THE AIR.

FAMOUS AVIATOR'S SENSATIONAL FEAT.

LONDON, April 17.

The latest exploit of the famous aviator Garros occurred at Dunkirk yesterday morning.

Learning that a German aeroplane had been sighted, Garros gave chase and after much jockeying for position swooped down from above and behind from a height of 4,500 feet.

He reserved his fire till he was within twenty yards, when the two shots which he fired were effective, killing the aviator and observer. Garros was alone.

AIR RAID ON STRASSBURG.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

AMSTERDAM, April 17.

A telegram from Strassburg says that a hostile airship dropped twelve bombs and disappeared northward.

She was seen by searchlights and bombarded by anti-aircraft guns.

Two persons were wounded and considerable damage was done during the airship's visit.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN

PARIS, April 16.

This afternoon's communique states that all was quiet. The French artillery hit a German aeroplane which fell opposite the British lines at Ypres.

BRITISH AND GERMAN CASUALTIES.

HIGH STANDARD OF MEDICAL SKILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The British casualties to date are roughly divided into forty per cent. killed or unfit and sixty per cent. fit for ranks again.

The Germans have a much higher proportion killed and unfit to serve again.

The German medical service never attempted to cope with the huge number of wounded.

The British medical service has also been subjected to severe strain but has emerged from the test with great success.

Civilian assistance has been invaluable. The standard of skill in treatment and nursing is far in advance of any other campaign.

THE DOMINIONS AND PEACE.

MR. HARCOURT'S ANNOUNCEMENT WELCOMED.

MELBOURNE, April 16.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Fisher welcomed Mr. Harcourt's announcement that the Dominions would be consulted when peace was restored. He added: "Nevertheless, my advice is—Don't wait till then if a meeting is possible."

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

MORE FUTILE ATTACKS ON EAST COAST.

TRIVIAL DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 16.

A German aeroplane visited Kent this afternoon dropping bombs near Herne Bay, Feversham and Sittingbourne. After Sittingbourne the Taube proceeded to Sheerness but dropped no bombs

It was received with anti-aircraft guns and is believed to have been hit. It was seen to dip, but re-ascended and flew at great speed across Sheppey out to Sea.

British aeroplanes ascended in pursuit. No damage was done by bombs.

ZEPPELIN VISITS LOWESTOFT.

AIRCRAFT GUNS HEARD AT GRAVESEND

LONDON, April 16, 4-25 a.m.

A Zeppelin at a quarter past one this morning dropped bombs in the viciniuy of Lowestoft. A big blaze was noticed at two miles distance. The damage is not known

Aircraft guns were heard at Gravesend at half past one. It is believed from Sheerness.

INHABITANTS WARNED BY SIREN.

INSIGNIFICANT DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, April 16, 6-5 a.m.

No details have been received of the Maldon raid. The inhabitants at Lowestoft were warned by siren at one in the morning of the approach of a Zeppelin and immediately three explosions were heard and a timber yard was blazing. This was apparently the only damage. A woman was slightly injured and three horses were killed in a stable.

Bombs were dropped at Southwold before Lowestoft was visited. The Zeppelin departed to sea.

ZEPPELINS SIGHTED OFF DUTCH COAST.

LONDON, April 16.

Three Zeppelins were sighted over the islands near the Dutch coast returning from the direction of England. One passed straight over Vlieland and was fired on but was not hit.

COMPLETE ABSENCE OF PANIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 17.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables on April 16:—

The Zeppelin raids having proved absolutely futile in a military sense the enemy's objecu is assumed to be to create a panic. This has totally failed. The press comments are most cheerful consisting largely of chaff against the enemy's ineffectiveness. There is no sign of such discontent as was manifested in Paris, where a Zeppelin raid was followed by complaints that insufficient aeroplanes attacked the intruder and defence arrangements were remodelled. No one here complains about the Zeppelins returning to Germany having accomplished nothing.

GERMAN BOMBS ON SWISS TERRITORY.

LONDON, April 17.

German airmen have again dropped bombs on Swiss territory near Bournevisin and Switzerland is sending a protest to Germany.

MR. GLADSTONE KILLED IN ACTION.

"G. O. M.'S" GRANDSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 16.

Mr. Gladstone, M.P., has been killed in action.

IRISH PEOPLE'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, April 17.

Mr. Redmond has telegraphed to Lord Gladstone:—

"The whole Irish people mourn the tragic but heroic end of one who worthily carried on the great tradition of devotion to freedom."

William Glynne Charles Gladstone was the eldest son of the late W. H. Gladstone, M. P and gradson and heir of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. He was the Squire of Hawarden and Liberal Member for Kilmarnock Burghs since 1911. Mr. Gladstone visited India a few years ago.

GREEK STEAMER TORPEDOED.

THE HAGUE, April 16.

The Admiralty has learned that the Greek steamer Ellispontos Ymuiden for Monte Video, has been torpedoed in the North Sea.

The crew were saved and are returning to Holland.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

THE HAGUE, April 17.

The Netherlands Government has sent a protest to Germany against the sinking of the Katwijk.

MINE-EXPLODING EXPLOIT.

ENEMY'S DISCIPLINARY METHODS.

AVIATOR'S "APRIL FOOL" JOKE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 16.

"Eye-witness" with the British headquarters says there is the usual shelling to report, but no engagement of special importance. British marksmanship has lately gained many successes, and has claimed to have disposed of 18 snipers in three days. We exploded a mine at Le Touquet, on the 9th instant, under a wall forming part of the front of the enemy line. In spite of the difficulty of excavation in a water-logged area, the operation was a complete success, and an enormous crater replaced the loop-holed wall. The German losses must have been considerable, as the wall and neighbouring trenches were fully manned. The following day the enemy fired a mine under our trenches without causing any damage.

GERMAN SOLDIERS PESSIMISTIC.

According to a German deserter, the enemy's bread rations have been further reduced and now consist of one loaf a day among four. He says although he had not fully recovered from his wound he was sent back to the front. Many men had been deterred from deserting because they were peasant proprietors and would lose everything. Letters found on German soldiers are increasingly pessimistic, although efforts have been made to prevent civilians referring to the food question when writing to the front.

OFFICERS LIKENED TO SLAVE DRIVERS.

The general state of mind in the enemy's ranks is hard to realise. Discipline is principally due to fear, men being in terror of the officers who behave with a truculence befitting slave drivers, and the use of the cat-o'-nine-tails is well established. One was captured at Neuve Chapelle. Such is the fear of officers that there is a general atmosphere of distrust. Men do not care to speak to one another of their grievances in case their complaints should reach the ears of their seniors. The slightest fault is punished with extreme severity, offenders often being tied to a tree for three hours.

CONFIDENCE DIMINISHING.

These methods, however, seem to suit the German temperament. Though degrading in effect to the men who are gradually brutalised, most of the acts of savagery are perpetrated on men belonging to the active army, or to the order of men exposed to these methods of training. There is a marked difference with more recent recruits. The system of bullying and exercise of brute force has tended to fill all ranks with an overmastering sense of the power and invincibility of the army, and has imbued the soldiers with a sense of collective superiority over the rest of the world. While this confidence is diminishing, it can only be dissipated by a defeat which can be neither concealed nor explained away.

JOKE WITH A FOOTBALL.

"Eye-witness" mentions a humourous incident which happened on April 1st. An aviator dropped a football on the Lille aerodrome. As it slowly fell, the Germans were seen to seek shelter, while the ball, rebounding to a tremendous height, probably led them to suspect some new and devilish trick. It was not till the ball finally came to rest that Germans emerged from their shelters and read on it "April fool. Gott strafe England."

DISTINGUISHED WAR SERVICES.

LONDON, April 15.

The London Gazette announces that nine Distinguished Service Orders have been awarded, the recipients including Lieutenant G. A. Cammell, Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry in leading detachments of Garhwals when he saw that they had lost their British officers.

Twelve Military Crosses have been awarded, the number including one to Subadar Parbat Chand for leading the regiment 59th Scinde Rifles when the European officers had fallen.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour has been bestowed on Major C. H. Foulkes, Engineers and Captain P. A. Olive, Grenadiers.

Brigadier-General Havelock-Hudson has been promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field.

THE BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

Sir John French's despatch dealing with the fighting at Neuve Chapalle has made good impression as our heavy losses had given rise to the belief that we had not done well. The losses while heavy, were compensated by the fine victory gained and the demoralisation of the enemy. The Indian Army Corps did well and the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Leinsters, and 4th Rifle Brigade from India specially distinguished themselves. The 4th King's Royal Rifles from India are also singled out for praise. The Coldstream Guards, Canadians, 15th Lancers, Middlesex, Cameronians, and Wiltshires and Worcestershire Battalions are mentioned for successful trench taking or dogged conddct under heavy fire that caused severe losses. The hospital work is specially praised and the medical service under Surgeon-General O'Donnel receives warm eulogy for the work performed. Sir Douglas Haig's consistent good leading resulted in special commendation, similar to that earned by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrian for saving the left wing of the British Army on the 26th August. Those leaders of the first and second armies are men of special mark in the campaign. The Wildes Rifles did well in all the recent fightings; eight men received the Indian Order of Merit.

CAPTURE OF LES EPARGES.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 16.

The capture of Les Eparges on the 9th instant, was a more important event than that of Hartmann's Wellerkopt, in view of the numbers engaged, the strength of the defences and the desperation of the resistance.

It is a ridge fourteen hundred metres long and 345 high, dominating the heights of the Meuse and the immense plain of Woevre. The slopes are steep and slippery, and intersected by numerous springs. Constant rains made it a mountain of mud.

A FORMIDABLE SUMMIT.

The Germans, after seizing it on September 29th, formidably organised the summit commanding the French lines, and constructed numerous tiers of trenches. Three French attacks in February and March resulted in an advance of 350 yards.

The decisive effort began on the afternoon of the 5th instant. Rain was falling as the infantry advanced under fire. They were hardly able to lift their feet, the mud being up to their thighs. By evening, after violent fighting at close quarters, the French captured an important part of the German trenches.

GREAT CHARGE BY FRENCH.

The Germans were strongly reinforced and counter-attacked next morning. There were continual attacks and counter-attacks during the next three days, culminating in a great charge by three French regiments. Their rifles were clogged with mud, and they were therefore armed with the bayonet.

DROWNED IN MUD.

The nature of the ground can only be imagined from the fact that it took fourteen hours to bring up one French relieving, regiment. A hurricane of wind and rain was raging, and the men disappeared in deep holes with which the ground was honeycombed, and drowned in mud.

Orders found on captured German officers showed that the defenders had been instructed to fight to the last. Machine gun detachments had been chained to their guns to prevent their fleeing.

BRITISH SCHOOL MASTER SHOT

BRITAIN'S STRONG PROTEST.

LONDON, April, 17.

Great Britain through the American Ambassador in Berlin has protested in the strongest terms against the shooting of a British schoolmaster, named Mr. Hadley, in a train between Berlin and Cologne on August 8th by a German officer who was afterwards courtmartialled and acquitted.

The protest says that whatever provocation the officer had received the shooting can only be described as murder.

THE SINKING OF THE DRESNEN.

LAHORE, April 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazettee" cable says:—

The Chilean Note to Sir Edward Grey states that the Dresden had been informed before the Glasgow attacked her that she had incurred the penalty of internment.

Sir Edward Grey's reply suggests that the Glasgow's captain, who has not yet fully reported, believed that in the absence of any Chilean force able to enforce the internment, the Dresden was defying the authorities and abusing Chilean neutrality.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

LAHORE, April 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazettee" cable says:—

Sir Edward Grey writing to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce says he sees no reason to suppose that the existing treaties between Japan and other nations regarding China will not be respected. He does not consider that the present situation calls for undue apprehension.

THE CAIRO OUTRAGE.

CAIRO, April 17.

Khal-il will be tried by court martial on Monday for the attempt on the Sultan.

EPSOM RACES.

LONDON, April 17.

There will be no telegraphing facilities at the Epsom races next week and telegrams will be carried a mile.

OPENING OF A CIRCULATING LIBRARY AT AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 17.

A crowded public gathering met to-day in the Premabhai Hall under the Presidentship of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram, when the opening ceremony of the Royachandra Circulating Library started by Seth Punjabhai Hirachand was performed by the president.

INDIAN RED CROSS AT THE FRONT.

Photo by Central News.

This interesting photograph shows members of the Indian Red Cross bringing in wounded Indian soldiers to a Base Hospital in France. This is believed to be the first picture showing the Indian Red Cross at work.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

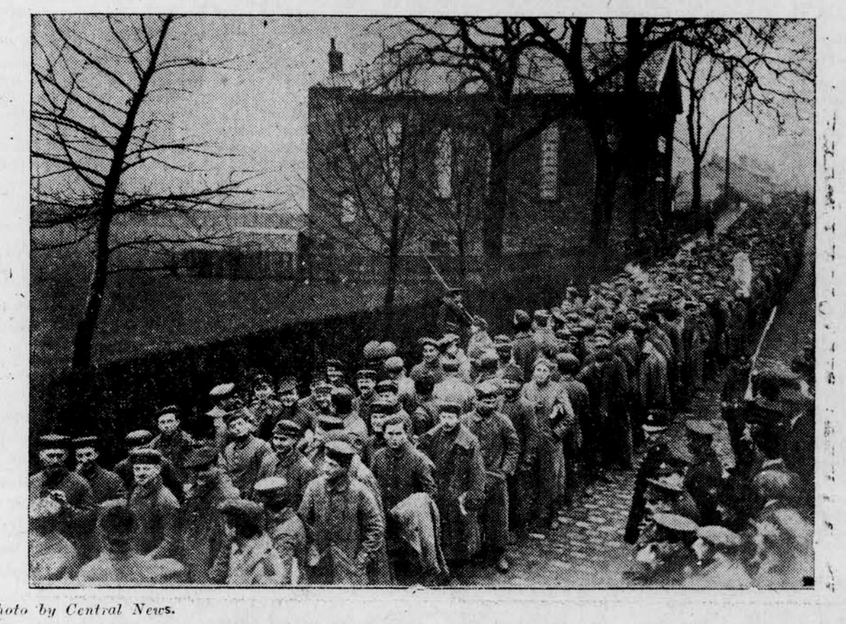


Photo by Central News.

Some of the hundreds of Germans captured by British troops at Neuve Chapelle passing through Handforth (Lancashire) on their way to a concentration camp.

FIGHTING ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

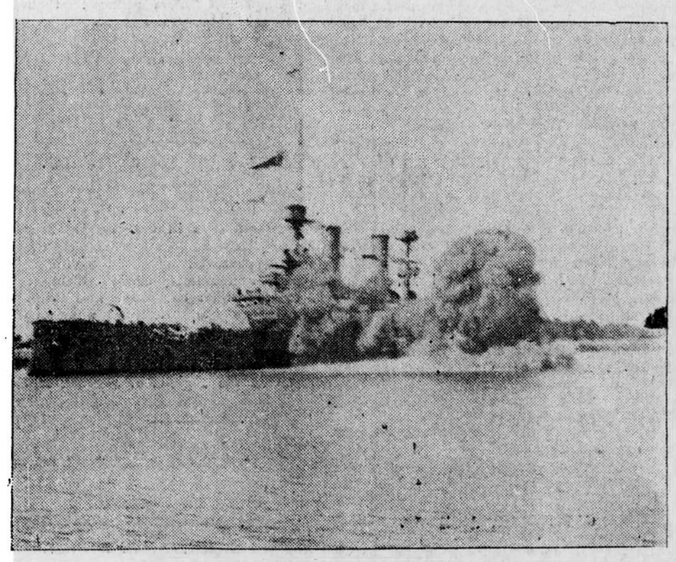


Photo by Central News.

A British cruiser photographed in the Suez Canal as she discharged a broadside at the Turkish position.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The "Pioneer" understands that the question raised in connection with the pay and allowances of the Territorial forces in India is engaging the urgent attention of the Government of India.

DEATH OF MR HENRY MATTHEWS.

LONDON, April 17.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Matthews, for thirty years in the Public Works Department of Burmah.

LORD ROTHSCHILD'S ESTATE.

LONDON, April 16.

Lord Rothschild's estate has been provisionally sworn at two and a half millions.

INDIAN WHEAT EXPORT TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

With regard to the rumour mentioned by Reuter that the Indian and Home Governments have decided to allow their wheat agents to finance themselves it is understood that the subject is still under consideration and that no settlement of the points involved has yet been reached.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. J. D. McL. Black, Camerons.

Captain E. L. Brown, Suffolks.

Major G. A. Chapman, East Kents.

Second-Lieut. A. P. Owen, Manchesters.

Lieut. M. S. Richardson, Welsh Fusiliers.

To-nights's list contains 700 names, of which 367 are killed.

LONDON, April 17.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W. E. Henry, Dublin Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. V. Farrell, Leinsters.

Second-Lieut. A. M. Gordon, Royal Fusiliers.

Captain H. Le Fleming, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. C. Littledale, Dublin Fusiliers.

Major A. Main, Artillery.

Lieut. C. Marsh-Smith, East Kents.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

The following are the officers' names in the 102nd list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Guides Cavalry (attached 13th Lancers) Captain C. P. Browne.

(B) In the 31st list of casualties reported from the Persian Gulf:—

KILLED.

7th Hariana Lancers:—Major G. G. M. Wheeler.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

104th Wellesleys. Rifles:—Captain O. T. Mac R. Leckie, Captain F. J. Chadwick.

WOUNDED.

S. Battery, R. H. A., Captain P. F. Harrison (slightly).

2nd Norfolks:—Major W. E. Cramer Roberts (severely); Lieutenant H. S. Farebrother (attached 33rd Light Cavalry) (dangerously).

31st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (attached 33rd Light Cavalry), Lieutenant M. S. S. Onslow (severely).

37th Lancers (attached 7th Hariana Lancers) Captain W.C.N. Lee (severely).

Indian Army Reserve of Officers (attached 7th Hariana Lancers, Lieutenant J. V. Hunt (slightly).

104th Wellesleys Rifles:—Capain G. Stoddart (severely).

119th Infantry—Lieutenant H. E. Haddon (slightly).

120th Rajputana Infantry Captain E. R. Mainwaring (dangerously).

I.M.S.:—Captain D. M. C. Church (severely).

PEACE MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VIGOROUS ATTACK.

"IGNOBLE ABANDONMENT OF NATIONAL DUTY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, April 16.

Mr. Roosevelt, replying to a correspondent, vigorously attacks the peace movement in America.

He says there is a base and evil clamour for peace when silence is kept regarding the hideous wrongs done to humanity and when Belgium is trampled in the bloody mire.

He says, let people advocating platform principles of peace hold a meeting specifically to denounce the invasion of Belgium, and demand that the United States do what she can to stop these wrongs.

Mr. Roosevelt characterises the failure of the United States to take a stand on behalf of Belgium as a peculiarly ignoble abandonment of a national duty.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN IDEALS OF PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

The following has been received in Simla from England:—The "Morning Post" Budapest correspondent quotes from the Hungarian papers showing how absorbed the people are in the idea of peace. One paper says now it is about time to speak of peace and as people want peace those in power ought to recognise at once the wishes of the people.

Another paper says something has happened not on the battle-field but in the souls of our people. People want peace and want it very badly. This longing for peace which has come on us so suddenly like the blindness which brought us into the war is quite general everywhere after the gloom and exhaustion which has spread over us.

The German attitude seems very different for the "Cologne Gazette" says:—"In Germany to everybody in all classes it is ptrfectly clear that we are still very far from peace which the Kaiser has set up as the goal and which we need. Peace which in future will secure us from attacks like that of 1914."

BIRMINGHAM UNIONISTS' PATRIOTIC MEETING.

LONDON, April 16.

A Unionist meeting in Birmingham, on the proposal of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, passed a resolution approving of the Unionist leaders supporting Government during the present period of national peril, and trusting that the war would be vigorously prosecuted at whatever cost, until the complete victory of Britain and her allies laid secure the foundation of peace in Europe. Unless we carried the struggle to a successful conclusion, Britain would cease to count as a great nation.

LONDON, April, 17.

Moving his resolution at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain said that no peace was possible till Belgium was free and compensated, France had liberty to think and speak, Serbia had been rewarded for her heroism and Iussia had been accorded satisfaction for her ravaged lands and outraged dignity nor until satisfaction had been found for the legitimate aspirations of our fellowcitipens in Africa and the Pacific.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Raja of Dhaf has arrived in Bombay and is putting up in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road.

Her Highness Maharani Nandkunverba of Bhavnagar has presented 500 copies of Bhagvad Gita and 5,000 rosaries of beads to the wounded soldiers lying in hospital.

The following guests are staying at Government House, Mahableshwar:—Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Dr. and Mrs J. A. Turner; Mr. and Mrs. Kent; Mr. W. F. Stuart Menteth.

Sir Charles Fox and the Hon. Mr. Justice Young of the Burma Chief Court left on Saturday night for Calcutta.

H. E. the Viceroy has selected Lieutenant Colonel C. MacTaggart, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces for the appointment of Inspector-General Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, in succession to Colonel C. O. Manifold.

The marriage took place on March 19th at Cairo of the Baroness de Grodecka, who was recently in Bombay, and Prince Salah el Dine Fuad of Egypt.

IMPRESSMENT OF VESSELS.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

A resolution of the Government of India is published appointing a committee with the Hon. Mr. Enthoven as President and Mr. H. L. Stephenson and Major E. B. Peacock as members, to visit the principal ports of India to examine claims in connection with requisitioning of vessels for military purposes, other than those which have reference to the rate of hire, the latter having to be settled on the basis indicated in the Government letter circulated to the Chambers of Commerce last month.

INDIAN PRINCESS SUED.

DRESSES AND MILLINERY.

NECESSARIES OR LUXURIES.

Princess Sudhira Mander, youngest daughter of the late Maharajah of Cooch Behar, and sister of the present Mahrajah, was defendant in an action, before Mr. Justice Low and a common jury, in the King's Bench Division, on Mar. 23 in which Louise Cohen, trading as Madame Loyse, Court dressmaker, of Princess-street, Hanover-square sought to recover £609 11s. 2d. the price of goods sold.

Mr. Doubhty (instructed by Messrs. Hyman Isaacs) was for plaintiff; and Mr. Moresby (instructed by Messrs. Staplee Firth) for defendant.

In opening the case Mr. Doughty explained that the account was for hats and dresses and various kinds of ladies' apparel supplied from May, 1913, to May, 1914, Plaintiff had supplied the ladies of the household of the Maharaja of Coch Behar with clothes for many years. In 1910, when the Princess Sudhira was 16 years old, goods were supplied to her on her father's account, and by May, 1911, the total was £479, which was paid by him without the slightest demur.

In 1911 she appeared to have gone to India, and returned to this country early in 1913. In the meantime her father had died and been succeeded by her eldest brother, who died shortly after, and was succeeded by his younger brother. After the death of her faher the Princess had her own establishment and her own banking account, a very substantial one. Her account with plaintiffs from May 13, 1913 to May, 1914, came to £678 14s. 8d. of which £159 3s. 6d. had been paid, leaving the balance which was now sued for. She always drove up to the establishment in a motor-car, attended by a maid, and she wore the most expensive and beautiful jewellery. Most of the time she lived with her mother, the Maharanee, and when in London they either took suites of rooms at one of the large hotels, were they were attended by a numerous retinue, or they took two large houses, one for the family and one for the servants.

MARRIAGE OF SISTERS.

In February, 1914, the Princess was married, and just previously incurred considerable expenditure for clothes. She and her sister married two brothers in India. Defendant's husband was Mr. Alan Jocelyn Mander, the son of a wealthy manufacturer in the Midlands, but unfortunately she did not pay her debts with the same regularity as before, though there was no complaint as to the goods supplied or the prices charged. On March 16, 1914, she wrote that there had been a little muddle with her accounts, and that she had not been able to pay anything on account, as all her bills had to go to Cooch Behar first. The bills were sent to India, but no payment was made. The princess then wrote that she was sure they would be paid.

Miss Eileen Cohen, assistant to her aunts, the proprietresses of the business known as Madame Loyse, explained that she usually attended to the princess when she called. Defendant often wore lovely jewellery and sables. The first goods sold to her were a motor bonnet, 2½ guineas, coat and skirt 10 guineas, and evening gown 15 guineas.

Mr. Moresby, cross-examining: Your prices are commensurate with your idea of the importance of your house, they are first-class prices?—I suppose so.

The real name of your aunt is Cohen?—Yes.

His Lordship: What has that to do with it?

Mr. Moresby: It shows that a fashionable name was taken.

His Lordship: Why should it not be?

Mr. Moresby (to witness): Have you ever calculated how much you have had out of the defendant all told?—I do not know.

In the year 1913-14 she ran up a bill for £768.—Yes.

Did you not make a point of showing the princess all these pretty things, and explaining how nice they were?—When she asked to see them.

Did she not frequently tell you, when she was a little overpressed by the saleswoman, that she did not want the things, and had not the slightest use for them?—She never told me that.

Counsel went on to deal with the items in the list.

His Lordship: Do you think a lady ever has enough clothes? (Laughter.)

Mr. Moresby: That is the point of view of the Hanover-square dressmaker. (Laughter.)

Counsel referred to an orange chiffon skirt.

His Lordship: It is an "orange chiffon shirt" in my list. (Laughter.)

Mr. Moresby: I should not think a shirt would be made of chiffon. (Laughter.) Oh yes (after consulting his client); it is a shirt. (Laughter.). If the Princess says she never had such an article?

Witness: I think it was a satin shirt.

A violent meteor blouse and a chiffon blouse were for the Dowager Maharanee, witness explained, while an evening gown at 25 guineas was for a friend of the defendant.

Mr. Moresby (to witness): You have charged £52 10s. for renovating five dresses, and cleaning and renovating a coat. Do you tell the jury that that is a reasonable price?—Yes, in some cases there may have been only a bit of lining used and all the rest would be new material supplied.

PUTTING A DRESS ON A LINING.

His Lordship: You took the lining and put a new dress on it—Yes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Moresby: There is 12 guineas for remodelling an evening dress?—It was a white evening dress, and we could not use any of the material except the foundation. We turned it into a pink dress as far as I know. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: So that, except the old lining, it was an entirely new dress?—Yes.

Counsel pointed out that a white and gold brocade bodice appeared in the bill twice, once at £5 15s. 6d. and once at £6 6s.

Mr. Moresby: And then again, a third time; is it not the same old blouse? (Laughter.)

His Lordship: If it is it ought to have got up to seven guineas by then. (Laughter.)

After further evidence his lordship asked what proof there was as to the items in the bill being necessaries.

Mr. Moresby submitted that there was no case to go to the jury that the things were necessaries.

His lordship remarked that he could not see any evidence that the lady required the clothes, and asked if the princess was in court.

Mr. Doughty said she was, and asked permission to call her.

Mr. Moresby protested that plaintiffs' case was closed.

His Lordship: We ought, if we can, to try and do justice. I shall give leave to call further evidence.

The princess then went into the witness-box, and was examined by Mr. Doughty. She went to India, she said, in October, 1911 after her father's death, and in March, 1913 returned to England to undergo an operation. When in India she lived at her father's court, but she wanted the same clothes as in London. At that time she were European clothes in India, and when she came to London she brought a quantity of them with her. Owing to her father's death she did not go to State functions, and did not want good clothes.

Mr. Doughty: Did you go to any dances?—No; I might have gone once to a night club with my husband, that's all.

CHANGE OF FASHION.

Things that are made in India would not be considered fashionable in London?—No; I do not suppose so. Things change every month.

His Lordship: I suppose they would be out of fashion in London by the time you got here?—Yes.

Mr. Doughty: I suppose when you came to London you desired a get a wardrobe of fashionable clothes—Yes, to a certain amount.

Do you remember buying a black dress and coat? Yes, coming up in the train I fell through my dress, getting out of the train—(Laughter)—so I went straight and got one.

His Lordship: Then you did want this one very badly?—Yes, because I was lunching out.

And anyone in your position could not lunch out in a torn gown?—No.

Mr. Doughty: Do you remember a violet coat, 21 guineas: what did you buy that for?—Extravagance; because I wanted it.

Mr. Doughty: That is the first of the items admitted by the defendant to be necessaries.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moresby: When she came from India she brought a considerable quantity of clothing, and almost as soon as she got here she spent £285 in restocking herself. She lived with her mother, who paid for clothes and everything she needed.

His Lordship: Do you follow European or Eastern customs with regard to mourning?—Both; when I wore European clothing I wore black, and when I wore Eastern clothes I followed Eastern custom.

Witness added that she went with her sister to the plaintiffs' shop, and was many times persuaded to buy.

Did plaintiffs try to persuade you to buy anything?—Yes, nearly always. They would say they had something I should like, and which would suit me, and I am very weak about clothes, I am afraid. Sometimes I said I did not want anything, but they said they were cheap and they would let me have them for a guinea or two less.

And you fell into temptation?—I am afraid I did.

Did you really need these things?—No, I did not.

With regard to the evening dress for which 10 guineas was charged for renovation, witness said she had bought similar ones new for 10 guineas in Bond-street.

OTHER EXPENDITURE.

Re-examined: In 1913 her mother spent £300 on her at another establishment.

By his lordship: She had an allowance of about £33 a month from the State of Cooch Behar, out of which she paid her servants, small travelling expenses, and bought presents. She had a big house to keep up at Woking. She had no trousseau. Her father was a great Indian prince, and a man of great wealth. When in England she lived the life of a fashionable lady, in accordance with her father's position, and to do that she had to provide herself with fashionable clothes, but not after his death, as her mother did not entertain.

In England you move among people accustomed to dress themselves luxuriously, and in accordance with fashions?—Yes.

Am I to take it that you wanted some of these clothes for that purpose, but not all?—Yes.

Miss Florence Wilkinson, maid to the Princess, stated that after her mistress brought £300 worth of clothes, in 1913, her wardrobe was well stocked.

Mr. Moresby: Did she buy willingly?

His lordship: The same thing that always takes place in shops. (Laughter.)

Witness: They used to rather tempt her. She often said, "I do not think I can afford it."

His Lordship: But she bought it notwithstanding. (Laughter.)

Witness added that some of the dresses were renovated.

His Lordship: And you got some of them? No, my lord, evening dresses were of no use to me.

Have you ever been maid to a princess before?—No.

Then you cannot tell me about the habits of princesses with regard to the number of their dresses.

Mr. Doughty intimated that he withdrew £150 of the claim.

Summing up, his lordship explained to the jury that they had to consider whether the articles, or any and which, were suitable to the position in life of the young lady, and whether they were in accord with her actual requirements at the time of the sale.

After retiring for a short time the jury found for the plaintiffs and judgment was entered for them for £400 16s. 6d. with costs.

SIR HENRY BURT AND RAILWAYMEN.

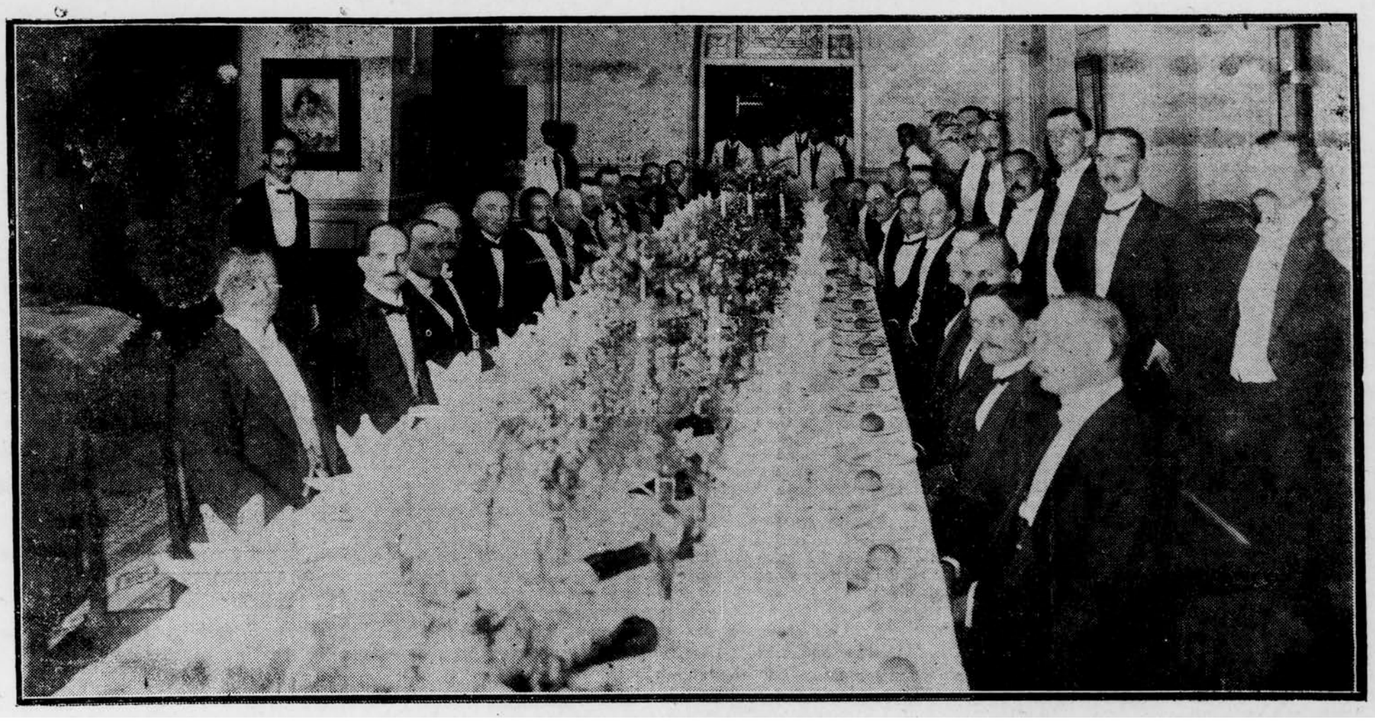


Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Dinner at the Taj to Sir Henry Burt.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the "Taj Mahal" Hotel on Friday when the upper subordinates of all the Railways in India were the hosts of Sir Henry Burt, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., (late President of the Railway Board) at a farewell Banquet on the eve of his departure from India.

The table decorations together with the special and elaborate fittings of lights and fans were carried out by the Taj in their usual recherche style and the success of the dinner was greatly assisted by the personal attention of the popular and obliging Manager, Mr. C. Stengler, who in addition to making the dinner a brilliant affair arrangged a delightful selection of music which was discoursed by the Taj Orchestra.

The great difficulty in collecting the hosts from all parts of India was successfully overcome by the Railway men's friend, The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott after toasting "The King", next called on all the hosts to drink to the health of Sir Henry, and in a short speech impresed upon the hosts how honoured they should be to have in their midst the greatest Railway man in India. Sir Henry in reply remarked that he had no hesitation in saying that he on the contrary, was proud and honoured to be, not only the guest of the Railway men, but a guest of his comrades, with whom he had been associated in India for over thirty years. Sir Henry explained the difficulty he experienced at times in answering the questions the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott so frequently put to him in and out of Council on behalf and for the benefit of Railway men. Sir Henry concluded by offering his best thanks to the hosts and in particular to the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, for having carried out such an elaborate function in a very short space of time in a strikingly successful manner.

At the close of the evening. Sir Henry was surrounded by the men and willingly gave them his autograph on their menu cards in exchange for all the autographs of the hosts on his card, which he insisted upon having to carry out of India many kind recollections of his comradeship with the Railway men.

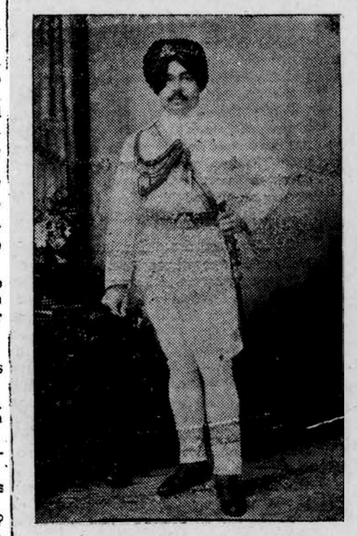
THE MAHARANA OF BARWANI

DEPARTURE FOR THE FRONT.

H. H the Maharana of Barwani, who had been staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, left by the Kaiser-i-Hind on Saturday for Europe, where he goes to take charge at the Front of a fleet of motor-ambulances, subscribed for by the four ruling chiefs of Southern Malwas, Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur and Jhabua.

On Friday night the Maharana was entertained at a farewell banquet at the Taj. The Secretary to His Highness writes: Covers were laid for 30 guests and the dinner, which as usual was under the able and careful management of Mr. C. Stengler was of a most *recherche* description and he was personally congratulated by those present. Amongst the chiefs present were their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dhar, Baria, Nandod, Rajpipla, the Chief of Multhan, and other chiefs of Central India. The toast of the guest of the evening was proposed by the Maharaja of Dhar who wished him all success and a safe return.

His Highness's departure on Saturday was attended by a number of his brother chiefs, other friends, members of his staff and followers, to the number of about fifty, who first assembled at the Hotel and garlanded the departing Chief, who was very much moved at the demonstrations of affection, of which he was the object.



MAHARANA OF BARWANI.

WAR GIFTS BY KATHIAWAR CHIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 17.

A Press communiqué states:—The first four classes of Chiefs in Kathiawar have offered a gift of rupees one and a half lakhs approximtely to his Majesty the King for the purchase of a fleet of fully equipped motor ambulance cars for use as the War Office may think best. His Majesty the King has been gracefully pleased to accept this most generous and patriotic gift.

MAHARAJA OF DATIA'S GIFT OF AN ARMOURED MOTOR CAR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 17.

His Highness the Maharja of Datia has generously offered to present an armoured motor car for use at the front with a machine gun unit. The offer has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

FATAL OMB EXPLOSION IN MYMENSING.

REPORT OF THE ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The report of the enquiry into the bomb explosion at Sailhati, a village in Kishoreganj subdivision of the district of Mymensingh, goes to show that the loss of life and the injuries to so large a number of persons was due to the ignorance and inquisitiveness of the villagers who were mostly illiterate Mahomedans. The occurrence took place on the night of the 21st March in the house of one Tammat Ali, a village money-lender and talukdar. At about 2 o'clock in the morning some thieves entered the bed-room of Tammat by cutting a hole in the wall. Not finding anything worth taking the robbers placed an earthen pot containing some explosives in front of Tammat's head and set fire to it. On awakening Tammat raised an alarm and a number of neighbours soon came to the spot. Some of them out of curiosity wanted to open the lid covering the earthen pot and one Garibulla gave a violent blow to the pot with a long bomboo lathi. The pot was broken into pieces accompanied by a terrific report. Some sixty persons were more or less injured and nine men were killed, including Tammat and Garibulla. A boy who was standing close to the pot was disembowelled. The injured men have since been cured.

ANOTHER DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA

A LOOT OF RS. 2.000.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Another dacoity has been reported to the District Police, Alipore, from the Cantonment Police Station. The dacoity was committed on the night of the 15th instant in the house of Babu Apurba Kristo Paul, a rich contractor of Haikhali village, about one mile from Dum Dum cantonment. It appears that at about 10-30 p.m. when Apurba Babu was about to retire, he heard some persons whispering in the garden adjoining to his house. His suspicions were aroused and looking into the garden from the top of the house he saw a number of men gathered, making preparation to raid his house. Thereupon he secured all the doors and windows of his house and took all the members of his family to the terrace. The dacoits about thirty in number rushed towards the house with weapons in hands Apurba Babu and other members of the house-hold threw brick-bats but the gang succeeded in breaking open the doors and windows and entering the house. The dacoits assaulted the men of the house and escaped with cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 2,000.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE AT VERAVAL.

On the invitation of Prof. Havilal M. Bhatt M.A., the Hon. Secretary, the Junagadh State centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, a meeting of the leading citizens of Veraval was held on the 12th instant under the presidency of Mr. Anantrai. B. Vaishnav the Port Officer. It was decided to start a local sub-centre of the St. John Ambulance Association for Veraval.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF BENGAL.

MR. SWAN'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The report by Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S., on the Industrial Development of Bengal is published to-day. The first part reviews the use of 'Swadeshi industrial movement and its collapse, the latter being due mainly to insufficient capital and inefficient management. report points out that adequate capital is particularly necessarily in case of industries run by Indian capital and under management owing to reluctance of banks to allow credit to its customers. It must have at its command much more working capital than similar business which enjoys usual banking facilities. The absence of these facilities has been mentioned to me as a serious difficulty by almost all managers of Indian manufacturing concerns. There are at present no signs that Indian capital is likely in the near future to be freely invested in industrial enterprises. Wealth is not diffused over the great middle class as in England. Apart from the Marwaris it is mostly in the hands of landowners and few professional men who prefer to invest their surplus in land or to lend it out, as money lent on mortgage will yield 6 per cent with absolute security. It is demonstrated by individual enterprise or otherwise that new industries can be developed with some assurance of profits. The capital of Bengal is not likely to flow into industrial channels. A young man technically trained has a high hdegree of industrial knowledge but no training in business. There are, however, a few industrial concerns begun in a small way which have made good progress, such as the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Goopta's Nib and Pencil Factory, P. M. Dutts Galvanising Works, Calcutta Pottery Works, Bengal; Natural Tannery and several small hosiery factories. These show distinct, if slow, progress in Bengal's industrial development.

In dealing with particular industries in the second part of the Report I have made some suggestions which may briefly be summarized here:—(1) Cooperation Credit Societies should be established among cottage workers such as cotton-weavers, silk weavers and brassworkers. Officers in charge of these societies should assist in the purchase of raw material and in finding markets for finished articles. (2) Demonstrations in use of improved processes and appliances should be given a suitable sentre such already been done in this direction for cotton weavers. But demonstrations might also be given in such matters as use of flyshuttle fer tusar and silkweaving and the use of improved lathes and dyestamping machines for brass work. (3) The Forest Department should make special arrangements for a supply of suitable wood on favourable terms to such industries as matches, pen and pencil making.

If some such measures as these are taken the Government have, I think, gone as far as they can go to encourage industrial development of the province. The rest must depend on private enterprise and for the present on individual efforts rather than on joint stock companies. The industrial development of England was already for advanced before the day of joint stock companies companies are almost all the outcome of private enterprises which were started on a small scale and were established successes before the public was asked to subscribe its money. In Bengal too, individuals must create confidence in their commercial ability and integrity by their success. When they have done so a capitalist or a middle class man with a savings will not be slow to avail himself of he tfield of investment."

ENGLAND'S STRENGTH.

MR. GALSWORTHY ON HIS COUNTRYMEN.

In the "Amsterdammer," a Dutch peper, appears an article by Mr. John Galsworthy with the title "Diagnosis of the Englishman." Among his remarks, which are, of course, chiefly intended to explain the Englishman to the foreigner, occur the following:—

For the particular situation which the Englishman has now to face he is terribly well adapted. Because he has so little imagination, so little power of expression, he is saving nerve all the time. Because he never goes to extremes, he is saving energy of body and spirit. That the men of all nations are about equally endowed with courage and self-sacrifice has been already shown; it is to other qualities that one must look for final victory in a war of exhaustion. The Englishman does not look unto himself; he does not brood; he sees no further forward than is necessary; and he must have us joke. These are fearful and wonderful dvntages. Examine the letters and diaries of the various combatants, and you will see ow far less imaginative and reflecting though shrewd, practical, and humorous) he English are than any others; you will ain, too a profound, a deadly conviction hat behind them is a fibre-like rubber, that may be frayed and beat a little this way and that, but can neither be permeated nor broken.

When this war began the Englishman rubbed his eyes, steeped in peace; he is still rubbing them just a little, but less and less every day. A profound lover of peace by habit and tradition, he has actually realised by now that he is in for it up to the neck. To anyone who really knows him *c'est quelque chose!*

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A WORD WITH YOUNG INDIA.

THE BOND OF UNITY.

PROFESSOR MURRAY'S LECTURE.

The following address was delivered by Professor Gilbert Murray at an evening party arranged by the Indian Hospitality Committee, and held (by kind permission of Earl Brassey) at 24, Park Lane, on Friday March 12, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor.

My task to-night is anything but an easy one. I wish to speak to one half of my audience only, though I am more than pleased that the other half should overhear all I say. I want to speak to the Indian students, and to speak to them as frankly as possible.

It would be easy and very pleasant to expatiate on the achievements of the Indian troops in the war and the loyalty shown by the Indian people to the Empire. But I know that if I did so, some Indians would be tempted to smile sardonically, and suspect that we have taken this loyalty too much as our due, as a mere testimonial to our good government. "We are loyal," an Indian friend of mine once said to me, "but our loyalty is to India, not England." He spoke only for himself, and I do not feel sure he was right, even for himself.

THE BOND BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

Loyalty is not a thing that is owed. It is a thing that grows, or does not grow. When people have been comrades and worked together for a long time—even with quarrels there rises normally among decent human beings a bond of trust—a mutual expectation. Now, I believe that between India and England that bond exists. We have had a long experience together and, mostly, we have not failed one another. In your times of need, in plague or famine, you confidently expect us to help, and you find even our roughest subalterns and haughtiest officials working their fingers to the bone to help your people. In our times of need—well, you have not often had the full chance of showing what you could do. It is one of your grievances, and one with which I warmly sympathise. But now, when we are threatened to our very life, you have helped. You have given us more than we ever dared expect. That message of the Indian kings and princes which Mr. Roberts read out in the House of Commons will not easily be forgotten.

We shall, I believe, win this war. India will share our glory. The same battles will be emblazoned on the banners of Indian and British regiments. But, as you share our glory, you will share our dangers; and it is a time of extreme gravity that fronts us when we look into the future. Before the war we were disturbed by an uncertain and treacherous neighbour. After the war we shall have a deadly enemy. It seems to me that the irony of history has been at work with Great Britain. As a nation we emphatically believe in peace. We are a people of traders and manufacturers who live by peace. Our ideals and philosophies are all peaceful. Yet here we stand, in the centre of an enormous war. Again, we believe in freedom, democracy, government by consent. We have largely been the teachers of those ideals to the world.

WHAT IS THE END TO BE?

What is the end to be? Not now, but hereafter, when you and I are in our graves to east or west of the great ocean, and the disputes, and grievances, and schemes of policy that divided us are forgotten or remembered as curious puzzles for future historians to make sense of. Is the great Empire—I wish there was another word for it—of which you and I are part, for which your brothers and mine are shedding their blood together in Flanders, in Egypt, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, to grow to be, indeed, a Commonwealth, the greatest community of free men and women that the world has seen? Or is it to fail, to end in bloodshed and ruin? Or, again, to establish and stereotype itself as one more in the great world list of despotic empires, Babylon, Egypt, Rome, Byzantium which have sometimes lasted so long and passed away so unregretted?

That is the problem on which you and we are set. Neither of us can reject it. From the ends of the earth, two utterly different civilisations, which yet were closely akin thousands of years ago, have been caught again by the process of world history and set together to this enormous task. Of course, we may cut the problem: we may rush upon failure by mere fratricide. We may shirk it by abandoning our deepest ideals, we may by great labour and heroic patience, by constant hard thinking and facing of facts solve it successfully by building up the great Commonwealth of which I spoke.

DIFFICULTIES AND DIFFERENCES.

I do not underrate the difficulties that lie before us or the differences that separate us. One of them was brought home to me suddenly and vividly some time ago. There was a meeting to discuss our Government's policy in Persia; one speaker, defending the Government, suggested that our ministers, knowing that Germany was ready to spring at the throat of her rivals at the first sign of difference between them, thought the disintegration of Persia not too high a price to pay for European peace. The plea was, I will not say accepted, but considered reasonable by the meeting. Then there rose an Indian—not a Parsi. He spoke quietly, not like a foreigner or one speaking a language strange to him. He seemed essentially one of us. And with an emotion that vibrated through the room he said that to him and his European peace was as dust in the balance compared with the disintegration of Persia. Many of those who applauded him must have done so with a certain sense of guilt, a feeling that Persia had been to them a remote, unknown half-civilised place, which might, in a great crisis, be legitimately sacrificed to the peace of Europe. We must try to feel as an Indian would about such things as this; or at least to understand how he would feel.

THE NEED FOR TOLERATION.

Again, we shall have clashes arising out of our differences of religion. The situation needs toleration, forbearance; yes, but it needs more than that. It needs active, mutual appreciation. If Christian and Moslem, Christian and Hindu, are to form a real Commonwealth, it is not enough for one of them to say of the others: "Such-and-such is a good fellow in spite of his religion." You must see that he is good because of his religion. There is some inherent religious quality, some piety, or devotion, which comes out in one religion as in another, and deserves respect. There are doubtless also some special qualities which are fostered specially by each separate religion. I speak from a point of view which some of you will share, some not; though I have heard a missionary say nearly as much. To me it seems to the last degree improbable that any one religion, or any one form of culture, has the monopoly of truth, and I expect Christianity would be improved by contact and comparison of thought with other great religions.

I do not know what your various answers will be. But for my own part I believe that the true development of this vast heterogeneous mass of strong life which we call the British Empire will involve utilising all the different elements and contributions which our various races and societies can bring to the common stock. The process is already going on. It lies with us to make it into a good process or a bad. It is very easy to choose the bad and cheap and vulgar things in each other's habits. The way to do that is to begin by despising each other and looking out for the contemptible things. If we respect one another we shell tend more to notice and cultivate what is good.

MR. GOKHALE AND LORD HALDANE.

One great permanent difficulty—you see all my speech is made up of difficulties—is the vastness and variety of our respective nations. Many a time it must happen that an Englishman and Indian, talking as friends over their national differences, feel that if the matter lay with them, if they too, were their respective nations, it would not be hard to come to an understanding. But behind each is a trail of innumerable human beings, utterly unlike the two supposed principals. I can think of many pairs of sensible people who would do for my purpose; several statesmen, a great many writers and historians. But imagine, for example, Lord Haldane and the late Mr. Gokhale. Clearly they would understand each other: they might or might not agree on some special point, but the basis of common action and agreement and mutual respect would be there. But as you look at England, doubtless you see behind Lord Haldane masses of people less understanding and less sympathetic, cheerful, ignorant subalterns, common soldiers who talk contemptuously about "black men"; determined old gentlemen, most falsely called "imperialists," who cry out that India was taken by the sword and must be held by the sword. You see in your indignant imagination the squalid crowds that reel out of our public-houses and music-halls and race-courses, and ask with secret rage if these are your born masters; if these are the people who claim by blood and birth and colour to be your inherent superiors. Is that overstated? No; I think not. Though we must always remember in a well ordered, modern State how little the baser elements of a population direct its policy. But there the are. And on the other side, behind Mr. Gokhale? You can imagine better than I can describe the extraordinary combination of peoples, of different habits and ethics, different religions and superstitions, different levels of culture from almost the highest to the lowest. "One nation governing another": put at its crudest such a principle implies putting the whole of one of these vast incoherent heterogeneous masses on top of the other to govern it.

DEVOTION TO "THE MOTHER."

Bande Mataram. I attended lately an Indian dinner where that motto met one's eye at every turn. You will work in devotion to your Mother. It is well that you should. And no one who knows you can doubt that you have among you the spirit of martyrs. That is a fine thing; in some emergencies of life an indispensable thing. But there is something far finer, and that is the spirit of a statesman. A martyr sacrifices himself rather than be false to some principle. A statesman, without thinking of himself one way or another, when he finds some evil or dangerous state of affairs seeks how to make it safe or good. Let us serve our Mothers, you yours and we ours, as far as we can in the spirit of statesmen.

But is there not—I put this question quite practically—a Greater Mother whose children we all are, whose day is coming but not yet come? Cannot you and we work together in the service of this Greater Commonwealth, which is also the service of humanity? We *must* be together. I can see no future for an isolated India; no happy future for a Great Britain which is content to boast that she holds India merely by the sword. Working together we have formidable obstacles to face, but we have wonderful and unique gifts to contribute. Nations are apt to see vir enough one another's faults, but they would do better to remember, as J. S. Mill puts it, their "reciprocal superiorities." But I will not dwell on the special virtues of England nor yet on those of India; on your wonderful intellectual aptitude and readiness for fine thought; on your great past which is still living; on your people's characteristic aloofness from the vulgarity of modern Western life, on the qualities shown in your Moslem architecture, your Hindu religious thought.

A NOTE OF CAUTION.

But here I would venture, if I may, to suggest a caution. Some writers, I know, hold up for your admiration and example that famous episode in the Bhagavadgita in which even the noise of battle has to wait unregarded while the stream of philosophic thinking runs its course. That spirit is a fine element in life; but if may for once give advice, I will say: Beware of letting it be more than an element. To an Indian who wishes to make India great I would say: Beware of losing yourself in reverie while others are fighting the battles of life. Beware altogether of dreams and dreamlike passions. Face facts get knowledge; cultivate common sense; learn to trust and be trusted: serve your community. Do not lose yourselves in admiration of your own past or your own racial peculiarities; think of your future, and be not afraid to uproot from your culture every element which prevents India taking her place among free and progressive nations.

You need never be afraid that your own special qualities will not remain and exercise their valuable influence on the world. You will teach us and we you. And other nations will be near, bringing their help and their lessons: America, not far off, with her generous swiftness of movement and her loving kindness towards all in suffering; not very far, perhaps, even our present enemies with their great powers of discipline, of self-devotion and of remorseless effectiveness. Let us preserve our national chracters. Let us use our feelings of patriotism and nationalism to inspire us and to give strength to our hands; but at the back of our minds let us always remember our wider Commonwealth, our Greater Mother, and think of the time when we brother nations may bring our various gifts to her feet and say together our "Bande Mataram."

WAR AND GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

WILD SCENE IN REICHSTAG.

SOCIALISTS ON RULE OF SWORD.

There were wild scenes in the German Reichstag on March 27, during the second reading of the Budget. Trouble began when Herr Ledebour, a prominent Socialist deputy, denounced the German policy of ruthlessness in conquered territory.

"The military administration is trying to Germanise portions of French territory," he said, "and this policy arouses in certain districts like Alsace-Lorraine a desire for French rule."

This declaration was followed by a storm of protest, but Herr Ledebour was determined to have his say. "I endorse everything I have said in praise of our brave troops and generals, but in their political actions the military authorities are not up to date. I was horrified to learn that for every German village burnt by the Russians three Russian villages would be destroyed by the Germans——"

Herr Liebknecht (the Socialist leader) interposed, shouting, "This is barbarism ——"

This remark was the signal for general disturbance, and expressions of indignation were heard on all sides. Members of the Right cried: "Unheard-of treason. We will not permit the supreme military authority to be thus attacked."

The Vice-President, Herr Dove, called Herr Liebknecht to order.

Herr Ledebour continued: "Such a measure strikes not only at the Russians but at the Poles and the Lithuanians, on whose co-operation we must count." (Renewed disturbance and cries of "Finish.")

Herr Ledebour tried to continue but there was a further violent disturbance and members sprang from their seats and excitedly called for order. From the Socialistic benches two members shouted to Herr Ledebour, "Speak up in the name of your party."

"A GERMAN PATRIOT."

Herr Ledebour continued: "German policy must be such that these peoples can see in Germany a shield and safeguard for their freedom. As a Socialist German patriot—(derisive laughter)—I believe it my duty to emphasise this. I have done this in the interest of my beloved Fatherland and Europe." (Loud Opposition cries of 'Shame' and much commotion.)

Dr. Delbrueck, Secretary of the Interior, rose at this point, white with anger. "It would not be worthy of the present situation if I replied to this speech," he said. Later however, he changed his mind. Speaking with befitting solemnity he declared: "To everyone who is present here to-day this hour will be one of the bitterest memories. (Loud applause.) Herr Ledebour's criticism is unconstitutional, insulting in form, and directed against a most honoured army leader.

"The war has taught us that we are materially and morally richer than we believed, that the love of the German Fatherland is a holy treasure for every German without consideration of religion or party. (Loud applause.) Matters which divided us in time of peace have now been set aside. This is an imperishable success, which offers a new proof to the enemy of the economic and moral invincibility of the German people."

OPERATION OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

NEW TRIBUNAL AT MULTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 17.

The "Tribune" understands that the new Tribunal at Multan under the Defence of India Act will meet in the Court of Commissioner at Multan on 19th April.

TERRITORIALS AT DARJEELING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, April 17.

Four hundred and ninety-eight territorials arrived here last night. They were quartered at Lebong and Jellapahar.

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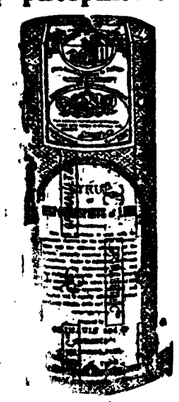

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER REBUILDING OF A HOUSE.

QUESTION OF A RIGHT OF ACCOUNTS.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.*)

RATANLAL CHUNILAL PANALAL *v.* MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—Appellant and Plaintiff Respondent and Defendant.

AND

RATANLAL CHUNILAL PANALAL *v.* THE TRUSTEES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY AND ANOTHER.—Appellant and Defendant Respondent and Plaintiff.

These were two appeals preferred from the decree of Mr. Justice Davar by Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal. In the first appeal the Lower Court had passed a decree in Ratanlals' favour awarding him a certain sum but without any interest and costs. From the decree he preferred the present appeal.

In the second appeal the Lower Court passed a decree in favour of the Improvement Trust, and ordered Ratanlal to give up possession of the piece of land to the Improvement Trust. From this decree Ratanlal preferred the present appeal.

The full facts which gave rise to the original suits and the appeals appear in the following judgment of their Lordships which was delivered on Friday.

At the hearing the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Campbell appeared for the respondent.

JUDGMENT.

These appeals are concerned with questions arising on the rebuilding of a house belonging to the appellant at the junction of the Kalbadevi Road and Princess Street.

On the 29th of September 1906 the mother of the appellant, who had not at that time attained his majority, being desirous of building gave notice to the Municipal Commissioner of her intentions so to do under section 337 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The Commissioner in his reply of the 27th of October 1906 intimated his disapproval under section 346 on the ground that the proposed building abutting on Kalbadevi Road would contravene the provision of section 297 subsection (3) in that it would extend within the regular line of the street and the Commissioner under section 298 (1) required a set-back to the regular line. He also intimated disapproval of the proposed building on the ground that it would contravene the provisions of section 300 (1) in that the front part of the building abutting on Princess Street would be in rear of the regular line and the Commissioner under that section required the front part to be set forward to the regular line.

On the 22nd or 27th of June 1909 the Commissioner took possession of the appellant's land within the regular line of Kalbadevi Street, which thereupon became land acquired under section 298, compensation for the value of which and for any loss damage or expense sustained by the owner in consequence of the Commissioner's order of set-back became thereupon claimable from the Commissioner.

By section 504 of the Act the compensation to be paid must, in case of dispute, be determined by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court on application being made to him for this purpose at any time within one year from the date when such compensation first became claimable.

At the date of the intimation of disapproval the Municipal valuation of the land taken up was Rs. 150 per square yard but it does not appear if this valuation was communicated to the owner. On the 1st of June 1910 the appellant's mother, who under the definition of the Bombay Municipal Act, would be included in the term owner, wrote through her architects to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, asking for information as to the compensation that would be paid for the set back and intimating that she would not accept any rate less than Rs 300 per square yard. On the 1st of July 1910, before any reply had been received from the Municipal Commissioner an application was presented on behalf of the appellant by his mother, stating erroneously that the set-back land had been acquired and taken possession of under section 298 on the 2nd of July 1909 and claiming Rs. 300 per square yard as compensation and interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the 2nd of July. The subsequent correspondence shows that the parties could not agree as to the valuation. The Commissioner on the 5th of August made a counter offer of Rs. 200 per square yard on certain conditions but it was not accepted. The application to the Small Causes Court was eventually on the 8th of February 1911 dismissed on the ground that it was made more than a year after the date when the compensation first became claimable.

CONDITION IMPOSED BY COMMISSIONER.

The subsequent correspondence shows that the appellant's solicitors expressed their willingness to accept Rs. 200 per square yard as compensation if unfettered by the condition which the Commissioner sought to impose namely that the appellant should be debited with a like rate for the land occupied in Princess Street by the setting forward of his house to the regular street line. The parties being unable to agree as to this condition the appellant in February 1913 filed this suit stating that his guardian had purported to accept the defendant's offer and that the plaintiff was prepared to accept it if the Court was of opinion that it was for his benefit to do so but the defendant had refused and neglected upto date of suit to pay the plaintiff the value of the land at the rate claimed by the plaintiff or at the rate fixed by him or at any other rate and the plaintiff prayed for compensation either at Rs. 300 per square yard or Rs. 200 or at such other rate as the Court might think fit with interest from the 30th of June 1909. In the lower court the learned judge being of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner had valued the land acquired by set-back at Rs. 200 and treating the decision in Maneklal and vs. Municipal Commissioner 19 Bom. 407 as authority for the contention that this suit was maintainable for such sum as the Commissioner was willing to pay passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,682 being compensation at the rate of Rs. 200 per square yard for the set-back land and directed each party to bear his own costs. The plaintiff's claim for interest being rejected on the ground that the monies decreed were always at the plaintiff's disposal as he could have had the money at any time if he had chosen to act with common honesty instead of trying to avoid the condition that he should pay for the land acquired by him through the set forward at the same rate per square yard.

We are of opinion that the reasons assigned by the learned judge was a good one and we see no reason to interfere with it in appeal as we have been invited to do. We are disposed to think the learned judge has been mistaken in applying the ruling in Maneklal v. Municipal Commissioner in the plaintiffs' favour in this case. According to Sir Charles Sargent's judgment, the language of section 504 shows that the course provided by it in the event of the amount of compensation being in dispute is the only one open to the owner of the land taken in other words that when there is such dispute, it is in substitution for the ordinary right of action in the Civil Court to recover compensation as directed to be paid by section 301 and therefore after the expiration of a year if the owner has not been paid, his only course is to agree to the Commissioner's terms.

This conclusion may be supported by many English cases out of which reference may be made to Bayliffed v. Porter 13 East 200, Peters v. Clarson 7 M and G, 548, St. Pancras Vestry v. Batter busy 26 L. J. C. P. 243, The New River Company v. Mother 10 C. P. 442 and Homer v. Franklin 1905; I. K. B. 479 and the Willesden Local Board v. Weight, 1896 2 A. B. D. 412, based on the rule that whenever the legislative authorises the doing of a certain thing and damage results from it, the remedy is under the provisions of the statute legalising what would be a wrong and not by action at law.

The Municipal Act itself tells us when a right of action exists for compensation, there the amount is in dispute.

Section 506 provides that the sum due when ascertained as provided by section 504 may be recovered by suit against the person liable for the same. In our opinion this provision implies the prohibition of a suit for a disputed amount of compensation under any other conditions.

Assuming on the authority of Manecklal's case that a right of action exists to recover a sum which the Commissioner has agreed is due, it exists we think, as a claim on an account stated i.e. on an acknowledgment that a sum certain is due and no s' will lie where the claimant comes to Cou' s in the presen' case with a plaint containing a statemen' claim inconsisten with what the Commi' r has agreed to.

For these reasons we think the plaintiff has got by the decree of the lower court at least as much as he was entitled to, and that the judgment was right both in respect of interest and costs. We dismiss the appeal with costs.

JUDGMENT IN SECOND APPEAL.

The second appeal is against a decree for possession of the land built over by the building owner setting forward his house in Princess Street in consequence of the notice of disapproval given by the Municipal Commissioner. The suit is brought by the City of Bombay Improvement Trustees for recovery of possession of this land from the building owner, the Municipal Commissioner being brought on the record under a third party notice. By reason of a mistake in the office of the Municipal Commissioner who has in this matter acted in concert with the Improvement Trustees it was at one time believed that the land now bought to be recovered was Municipal property.

A scrutiny of the amended Improvement Trust Act satisfies us that the land under section 41 at the time of the set forward over in 1906 was vested in the Improvement Board and had ceased to be vested in the Municipal Corporation since the notice of the 25th January 1905 (Ex. P.) but this land not being finally included in the completed new street did not revest in the Corporation uner section 45. The building owner appellant has sought to take advantage of the mistake of the Municipal servants as to the body in which the land was vested and has endeavoured to avoid paying for the new land covered by his building. It is true that the Commissioner has all along offered and been in a position to obtain for him a good title to the land upon payment for the same; but we do not think the defendant's sharp practice, probably at the suggestion of his advisers, should prevent him from obtaining a decree in this suit for retention of the land, on which he has been directed to build upon payment of a fair price: for this was what he offered to agree to in the last resort at the hearing of the suit. It is not disputed that Rs. 200 per square yard, is a fine price for the land. We vary the decree of the lower court by ordering that the defendants do deliver up to the plaintiffs possession of the said piece of land on the 15th of May 1915, unless he should before that date pay to the plaintiffs as compensation for the said piece of land being at the rate of Rs. 200 per square yard. In other respects we affirm the decree of the lower court and order that the appellant do pay half, the costs of the respondent trustees of the appeal and the whole of such further costs if any of the Municipal Commissioner as are attributable to his being made party respondent. We are of opinion that the notes of the hearing show that the learned judge was right in holding that the case against the Municipal Commissioner was abandoned.

Solicitors for appellant:—Messrs. Dastur & Co.

Solicitors for respondents:—Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co.

DELHI INDIGO CONFERENCE.

THREE POINTS DISCUSSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

A press communiqué states that at the Indigo Conference held in Delhi in February last the possibility of assisting the industry was considered from three points of view, agricultural, research and commercial.

It was generally agreed that on the agricultural side everything possible was being done by the Government and that the outlook was distinctly promising. Valuable discoveries have been made by Mr. and Mrs. Howard and if their recommendations be followed an adequate supply of good seed would be secured; the plant would be less liable to wilt and the outturn would be increased.

In regard to the difficult question of research the Conference considered that if indigo was to be placed on the market in excess of tht present demand for cake a chemist should be appointed, who would work on the standardization and purification of natural indigo and on its preparation in the form most suitable to consumers. This recommendation is now being considered by the Government of India.

The most important commercial question discussed was the preferential treatment of natural indigo in Government contracts and the proposal was made that his Majesty's Government should be asked to give to natural indigo any preferential treatment which might be given to synthetic indigo manufactured in England. The proposal is now under consideration. In this connection it is announced for general information that in view of the shortage of indigo and in order to prevent the speculative withholding of stocks his Majesty's Government have purchased the supplies of natural indigo through the ordinary trade channels and in the open market.

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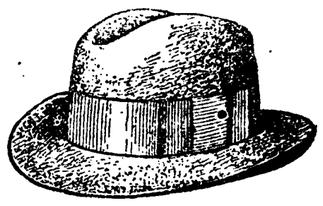

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Soda, per bottle	0	1	6	Tea (special), per cup	0	2	0
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PARSI MARRIAGE LAWS.

POLYGAMY STILL EXISTING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Murzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Murzban, editor with defamation. Mr. S. J. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, for the respondents.

Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad, High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said the Conference had decided not to interfere in any controversial matters. He did not know whether the Conference had laid that down as a rule but he knew it was their principle, and he and other Presidents of the Conference had referred to it in their speeches. He did not know of any resolution having been passed about it but several leading members of the Conference had referred to the principle. When he left for Rangoon to perform the Navjote ceremony only his wife was aware of it. At Calcutta Mr. J. Madon and a friend came to see him. He gave them no assurance that he would not perform the "Navjote" but told them he would assure himself whether the child was of Parsi parentage and then decide whether or not to perform its "Navjote." Mr. D. M. Madon had sent him a telegram asking him to act according to his conscience. At Rangoon some persons came to witness to request him not to perform the ceremony. He sent a telegram to Mr. Jivanji Chahewala of Rangoon saying he was not going to come to Rangoon and he sent a reply saying he should not back out of his promise, otherwise he would lose the support of all men of liberal views. Several persons of liberal views had congratulated him on having performed the ceremony. Before reforming the Navjote he got it in writing from the father of the girl that she was of Parsi parentage, that either the father or the mother, was a Parsi.

POLYGAMY AMONG PARSIS.

Witness further said he knew Nawab Framroze Jung of Hyderabad. He had performed the Navjote of certain of his children. Those children were the issues of a Mahomedan woman whom Nawab Framroze Jung married when his first wife, a Parsi woman, was still living. A Parsi in British India could not have more than one wife but Nawab Framroze Jung lived in H. H. the Nizam's territory where they had no marriage register. Witness' second marriage which had taken place in the Nizam's territory had not been registered.

The Magistrate: Can the Parsis have two wives at the same time?

Witness: No. But Nawab Framroze Jung said he did not belong to Bombay and that he had taken a second wife with the consent of his first.

Mr. Payne: You have also performed the Navjote ceremony of a child who had a European father and a Parsi mother?

Witness: No.

Witness further said he thought the application of the term "Mani" was highly defamatory because Mani had preached doctrines which were against the principles of Zoroastrianism. The term was defamatory in that Mani was a heretic and recommended celibacy and such other things.

His doctrines were not in accordance with the principles of Zoroastrianism? Nothing beyond that?—Nothing.

Continuing, witness said he was interviewed by a reporter of the "Parsi" on his return from Rangoon.

Did you say that you had done a right thing in legitimatising a wrong thing?—He misunderstood me. My idea was that the girl's parents were living according to Burmese rites and my object was to legalise that according to Zoroastrian rites.

Witness further said he had not said at the interview that the couple were living illegally but had simply said they were not living according to Zoroastrian rites. At a "Jashan" held at Poona, his cousin Mr. Meher Hoshung Dastur, addressed the gathering to justify witness' attitude in connection with the Rangoon "Navjote." Mr. Mehr Dastur was reported to have used the word "immorality" and asked if they were not bound to give the benefit of Zoroastrian rites under circumstances such as those. Witness could not say whether he had heard Mr. Meher Dastur utter those words, which did not represent witness' opinion. He did not think there was any immorality because Mr. Shapurji had told him the couple had been married according to Burmese rites. His view was that they should be married according to Parsi rites. He had not repudiated the statements purported to have been made at the interview. He seldom read Gujerati newspapers. Mr. Meher Hoshang had expressed the views referred to at the "Jashan" ceremony of his own accord. Witness did not tell him to do it but he knew something of his opinions from the reports in the papers and from the talks they had at home. He sometimes contributed to the "Jam-e-Jamshed." He had never received a letter from Mr. J. B. Marzban in connection with the paper during the last few years. On his return from Rangoon he undertook never to perform another such "Navjote," because he was entreated not to perform it in future. In fact they begged of him.

Why did you yield?—Men like Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Mr. Wadia for whom I have great regard entreated me.

The real reason was that you realised that the Rangoon Navjote was distasteful to the large majority of the members of the Parsi community?—Yes, and also because men like Sir Jamsetji entreated me.

Re-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he had got a writing from Mr. S. Cowasji in which the gentleman said his daughter was by birth a Zoroastrian and was the issue of a Zoroastrian mother. Nawab Framroze Jung was not a British subject, and though the Parsis might not marry more than one wife according to the register rule of the British Government in British India, the Parsis in H. H. the Gaikwar's and H. H. the Nizam's territories had more than one wife. Properly speaking and according to their religion the Parsis must be monogamous but it was different in usage. In Persia they had more than one wife according to this usage and this had been the case also in British India prior to the Parsi Marriage Act. Nawab Framroze Jung's first wife was a Parsi and then he had a Mahomedan wife by "nikah." Mazdak had preached a community of women. He was beheaded and so was Mani, who preached celibacy which was contrary to the doctrines of the Zoroastrian religion.

The further hearing was adjourned.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Arms Act exemptions shall cease to apply to Messrs. Padlins, Pyapon, District, J. Walsh and R. Simmars, Hanthawaddy District and R. N. Gregory and L. H. Ripps of Rangoon.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Col. Showers, Political Department, has seven and a half months' leave. Mr. L. G. Evans, I.C.S., officiates in the Political Department and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere. Major Luard becomes Political Agent, Maliva. Lt.-Col. Denie, Political Department, has six months' leave. Captain St. G. Tucker is posted temporarily as Political Agent, Kalat. Lt.-Col. Macwatt and Major F. A. Smith, both I.M.S., becomes sub-prottm Agency Surgeon 1st Class.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Raghavan has leave for six weeks. Mr. V. Ayyar is posted to the office of Chief Examiner, E. B. S. Railway. Lt.-Col. Bruce, junior Controller, Military Accounts, is granted extension of leave till 2nd October.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. E. Gwyther is promoted, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, permanent and Mr. F Clayton, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Coventry officiates as Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Berar Circle, vice Mr. Blunt on leave. Messrs. W. J. K. Hegarty and W. A. Duncan join Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Messrs. Harris and Munro resigned.

ARMY DEPATMENT.

The following are appointed Second-Lieutenants to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—(Cavalry)—R. H. C. Guise, K. B. Roger, C. Q. B. Murray, G. H. Puckle and T. J. Kelly. (Infantry)—E. W. Lambert, R. H. Haslehurst, F. W. Gerrard, J. W. Rowland, E. M. Ashton and F. S. C. Jones.

Lt.-Col. R. H. Elliott, I.M.S., retires from service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Mumbra-Delapur-Panvel branch railway survey on 2 feet 6 inches gauge has been sanctioned.

Mr. Bronie is appointed to officiate as Assistant Metallurgical Inspector vice Mr. Irwin who is holding the charge of the office of Metallurgical Inspector vice Mr. McWilliam on leave.

OVERCROWDING IN PASSENGER TRAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Many communications have recently appeared in the papers urging the travelling public to follow the pleader in resisting overcrowding in trains, and nobody seems to have considered the other side of the question. There is no doubt that the Railway Companies must provide more rolling stock to cope with the increasing passenger traffic on railways; but as matters stand at present, it is the passengers themselves who will be inconvenienced if they exercise their right of resisting overcrowding. The passengers who are unable to enter a train containing a full complement of the number of passengers it is allowed to carry, will have to wait on the platform for the next train, and if there is no room in it will go on waiting till perhaps they give up all hopes of travelling that day. This generally will be the case at intermediate stations, and the intending passengers will be required to go to a terminus if they must at all travel. The papers extrol the conduct of the pleader who did not allow the train to proceed until the extra passengers were compelled to get down, but I am not sure how he would feel if he himself is not allowed to enter a train, or is asked to get down, by the full complement of passengers in it. A passenger before resisting overcrowding in a train should put himself in the place of the passengers whose entry he intends to resist, and then he will perhaps think otherwise. Time is precious to men in Bombay City and the suburbs, and the principle of resistance will be a great hardship. To the passengers going to long distances, this principle will cause a very great hardship. The afternoon Poona and Nasik trains on the G. I. P. Railway become so overcrowded with passengers for Thana and Kalyan, particularly on Saturday, that passengers to Poona and Nasik coming to catch these trains will invariably find themselves waiting for the night trains, if the principle of resistance is followed. So long as the Railway Companies are not bound to carry passengers in any particular trains, the principle of resisting overcrowding is unworkable, and if followed, will lead to disastrous results to passengers. How far it will compel the Railway Companies to provide more trains to carry the increasing number of passengers, it is difficult to state. The Railway Companies in their own interests must provide more trains for the increasing traffic, and this will be apparent if the present number of local, through and mail trains is compared with the number of trains—running some years ago. The principle advocated by some that passengers should take upon themselves to resist overcrowding by using the emergency chain is not advisable.—Yours, etc.,

T. B. C.

17th April.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. P

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10-Inch Records, Rs. 3-0.

C 349 { When the Angelus is ringing—from "Business as Usual" — Mixed Quartette
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C 350 { Belgium put the Kibosh on the Kaiser — Mark Sheridan
{ When Johnny comes marching Home — Cecilian Quartette

C 351 { When we've wound up the watch on the Rhine — Murray Johnson
{ They sang "God Save the King" — Murray Johnson

12-Inch Records, Rs. 4-8.

M 521 { "The Passing Show," Part I — The Mayfair Orchestra
{ "The Passing Show," Part II — The Mayfair Orchestra

M 524 { Here we are again (Tommy's new marching song) — Mark Sheridan
{ I don't think it matters — George Robey

10-Inch Records, Rs. 3-0.

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C 346 { The Day (Chappell) — Mr. Henry Ainley
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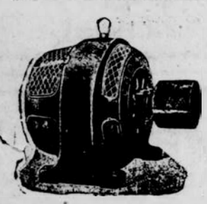

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(*Continued on 6th Column.*)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

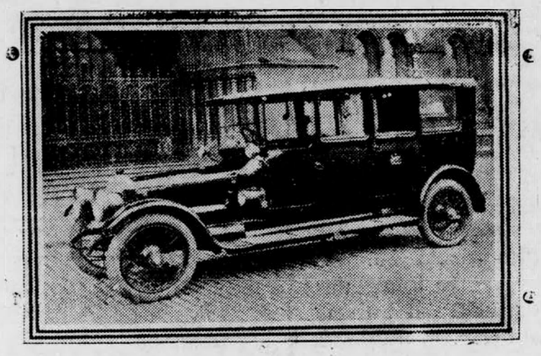
THE MOTOR INDUSTRY IN 1915.

Exceptional conditions prevail this year (writes Mr. R. P. Hearne in "The Sphere") both as regards the buying and selling of motors. In the first excitement of the war the general impulse was to cut down expenditure of every kind, and to many minds the idea of buying automobiles in war-time seemed most reprehensible. The mistaken impression prevailed that the motor car is a luxury which in a period of crisis should be repressed. But it soon became evident that the country could not go on without its motors. They are wanted both at home and at the front, and they are equally indispensable in each place. Let the public not forget the inestimable service which the motor has rendered in this war. Our preponderance in motors has given our army greater strength and mobility, and these factors will count with increasing force as the war goes on. Then, again, it has been a national blessing that we had such a well-established motor industry in this country with splendid workshops, the latest machinery fitted for almost every kind of metal work, and a veritable army of highly-skilled mechanics. Practically all these factories are now aiding not only Britain but France and Russia in procuring munitions of war.

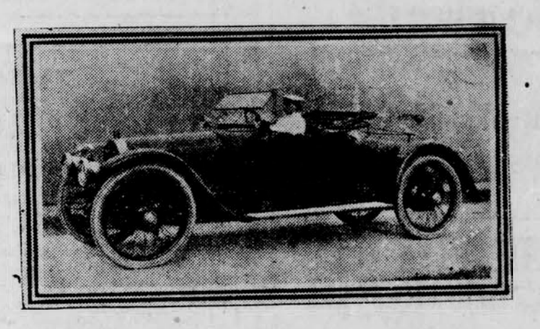
From all this it is evident that the plain duty of everyone who can afford to keep a car, and who habitually uses one, is to help the motor industry. Good work can be done in hundreds of ways by a motor car in these days. Many owners have presented their motors to the Red Cross or other societies for ambulance or national work. There are hundreds of motors being used for the conveyance of sick and convalescents, and in helping refugees and the many other victims of war the motor is playing an excellent part.

It need hardly be pointed out that the war and the abandonment of the show have had the effect of checking any startling developments in the way of design, but nevertheless the 1915 cars represent distinct improvements over previous models in many respects. Appended are notes on some of the best-known models:—

No firm has met the war crisis in more enterprising manner than Messrs. Napier and Son. Their products are to be found in both the eastern and western theatres of war doing good service, and it is gratifying to note that the great Acton factory is able to cater for the public requirements also. From the very first, in this crisis, Messrs. Napier showed great foresight and confidence in the future, and they prepared for the increased call which would be made upon their resources. The Napier does not require much commendation now, for it has made its mark all over the world. Smoothness of running, durability, and dependability are amongst its special qualities. An illustration is given of one of the famous colonial two-seaters.



The 30-h.p. Daimler purchased for the Lord Mayor of Manchester by the Corporation of Manchester.



A 30-35-h.p. Special Colonial Napier with Handsome Two-Seater Body.

A CONDEMNATION OF BOMBAY CHAWLS.

We are not surprised to learn that Professor Geddes, in his final lecture delivered recently at Bombay in connection with the town-planning exhibition, stigmatided the planning of chawls of the present common type as a warehousing and not housing process, and insisted that it was not impossible to make a large provision for respectable houses with sufficient playground and yet not exceeding two storeys. In this connection it may be interesting to notice that the new reinforced concrete chawls which have been recently erected by Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway employees in Bombay are a distinct improvement on the common type of Bombay chawl which is the focus as a rule of epidemics in that city. The Calcutta bustee, ugly, insanitary and mean looking as it is, is even preferable to its more outwardly pretentious and lofty type in Bombay.—"Indian Engineering."

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FOR MOTOR CARS, CLOTHES, AND BILLIARD TABLES

This handly little suction cleaner does all the work suggested by this picture, and does it thoroughly and with a vim. This little device is built as carefully, as scientifically and as substantially as any large piece of mechanism for heavy, reliable duty in other lines of power application. A two-year guarantee proves it. It is a clean way of cleaning your car. A child can operate the "Dumore" it is so light and simple to use. It is another aid for the lady who desires to take full charge and care of her own car. Because it is so convenient you will use it frequently and always have a dustless spick and span effect.

The "Dumore" is so convenient to handle that you will use it constantly. Keeping your car free from dust will be such an easy matter that you will never think of leaving it after a drive without running over it with your "Dumore."

It will also clean your clothes, it will brush and suck every particle of dust and dirt out of the fabric. Its other uses are manifold. It will clean almost anything about the home—it is the biggest little new thing on the market—you need it.

This unique device combines the two simple principles of brushing and suction in a new and effective manner. The brush does not revolve, but has an open center

through which the fan draws. By means of the brush the dirt is loosened and the suction of the fan catches it immediately and deposits it in the dust bag.

This little machine is complete with one round brush for general purposes, one oblong for Billiard tables, table cloths, desks etc., One Tufting Attachment shaped like a funnel will enable you to get right down to the buttons in the tufting of upholstery. It can also be run along under the folds of the "biscuits."

It can be obtained for the moderate sum of Rs. 100 from Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., No. 43 and 47, Apollo Street, who will be pleased to show working, in order to demonstrate its usefulness. It can be used on either Alternating or Direct Current Circuits, and as it takes no more power than an ordinary 60 volt Lamp it can be attached to any ordinary Plug or Lampholder.

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If you want to have your Car thoroughly repaired—Engine and Body—at a moderate price, come to us. We can repair efficiently any make of Car, no matter how intricate the repairs are.
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DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOTOR CYCLE

THREE TYPES.

The popularity of the motorcycle was foreseen several years ago by acute observers. Until quite recently, however, it was regarded by the general public as a young man's toy. So it was in the days when the motor-cycle implied noise, uncertainty, and danger both to the rider and to those he met on the road. The history of its development is not one of smooth and steady progress. At times the problems before the designer appeared insurmountable, and what seemed to be improvements proved to be useless. There were, in the early days, no trustworthy data for the designer to work upon. While one school argued that the motor-cycle should be a miniature motor-car, others maintained it would eventually be a superior pedal-bicycle. In point of fact, both were wrong. While being of the class of vehicles which have internal-combustion engines, the motor-cycle has little in common with the car or with the bicycle. The problems of its design and manufacture are peculiar to itself.

ENGINE IMPROVEMENTS.

Recognizing this, (says a writer in "The Times," London, and the consequent hopelessness of any attempt successfully to incorporate a miniature edition of some type of car-engine and transmission into a strengthened bicycle-frame, designers reconsidered the problem from the beginning. The engine received first consideration. The single-cylinder, four-stroke, air-cooled engine was at length developed into a power-unit of unquestioned "reliability." At first its capacity was small, and a demand for more power led to the introduction of the 3½ h.p. engine, similar in type but of 499 c.c. capacity. This was the first satisfactory motor-cycle engine. For several years it held the field against all rivals. In fact, at one time engine-design was in danger of becoming stagnant, so reluctant was the manufacturer to depart from the proven single-cylinder unit. Having, to a certain extent, settled the question of power, the designer had next to concentrate on the problems of transmission springing, steering, and control. Naturally, an amount of progress had been made during the development of the power plant. These later troubles surmounted, a safe, single-track, power-driven machine was at length evolved.

TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS AND NEW ENGINES.

A demand for greater flexibility and means of control next arose. Multi-speed gearing and the use of some form of clutch were suggested. Components of this nature have now been brought to a high state of efficiency. With their more general adoption the battle between the advocates of the different types of drive became more fierce. While one manufacturer pinned his faith to the belt-drive in combination with the variable pulley, or the hub-contained speed-gear, others supported the all-chain or the chain-with-belt transmission. The point is still in dispute. A broad ruling would seem to be that for machines of 2 to 3 h.p. belt-drive is satisfactory, while for higher powers chain-with-belt or all-chain drive is to be preferred.

Ignition improvements and a greater knowledge of balancing problems led to the introduction of the twin-cylinder V-type engine, and its application to motor-cycles. This unit is now in great favour with makers of the more powerful type of machine. A horizontally-opposed, air-cooled, two-cylinder engine has also made an appearance in recent years, and has met with considerable success. Water-cooled engines have not been largely adopted. The special conditions of motor-cycling render this form of cooling unnecessary. The most striking feature of late years has undoubtedly been the appearance of the air-cooled two-stroke type of motor. Constructional difficulties, chiefly so far as lubrication is concerned, prevent its being satisfactorily employed for any but small-powered engines at the present stage of its development.

For some years manufacturers have endeavoured to popularize the motor-cycle by means of "reliability" trials, speed tests, and hill-climbing. To some extent their efforts were successful; but an idea still remained that the sport was one for young people. Some doubt existed as to whether the machines were not too mechanical and liable to break down to render them serviceable for general use. The war is resolving this doubt as the excellent work done by motor-cycle dispatch riders at the front becomes known. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that the power-propelled cycle is now being ridden by many who, three years ago, would have laughed at the suggestion.

THE MAIN TYPES.

Roughly, motor-cycles may be divided into three main classes. First, there is the two-stroke light-weight, primarily intended for riding alone. In price these machines vary from £22 to £45. The fuel consumption is between 80 and 100 miles per gallon. The speed range is from four to 40 miles per hour. Secondly comes the single-cylinder, 3 to 5 h.p., four-stroke, air-cooled unit. These can be used with or without a passenger. Some type of speed-gear is desirable in the latter case. In this class must be included several very satisfactory makes of machine fitted with twin-cylinder engines of medium power. These motor-cycles vary in price from £35 to £65. An average fuel consumption is 55 to 65 miles per gallon. With a passenger the speed obtainable with a well-tuned engine is about 40 miles per hour.

Lastly comes the twin, or four-cylindered, machine, intended solely for use with a passenger. This is the most comfortable form of motor-cycling. With some of the heavy types, having engines of up to 8 h.p., a speed of 50 miles per hour can be obtained. The fuel consumption, naturally, is heavier, and may be as low as 35 miles to the gallon; £100 is an ordinary price for such an outfit, complete with side-car. This sum includes electric lighting and engine-starting set, driven from the engine, and a very completely-equipped side-car, which affords ample protection to the passenger even in the worst of weathers.

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Mr. F. D. Couchman was recipient of a farewell address from the Subordinate Staff of the Railway Department, on Saturday at Rangoon, and in his reply he regretted that he had not been able to see improvements carried out during his short tenure of office, than what had already been done.

Before a crowded house at Madras on Thursday Colonel Giffard, Superintendent, Hospital Ship Madras, delivered a lecture illustrated with lantern slides on the usefulness of the hospital ship. Lord Pentland was present and introduced Colonel Giffard. The Governor at the close of the lecture thanked Colonel Giffard and Staff for their splendid work. Privates H. Thompson and J. Shallard both of Burma Contingent have within a month and a half after their arrival in England, obtained rapid promotion to Lance-Corporalship.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" MACHINERY, ENGINEER ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST.

(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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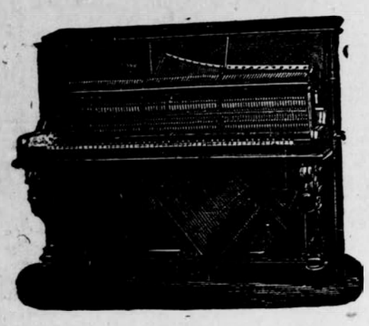

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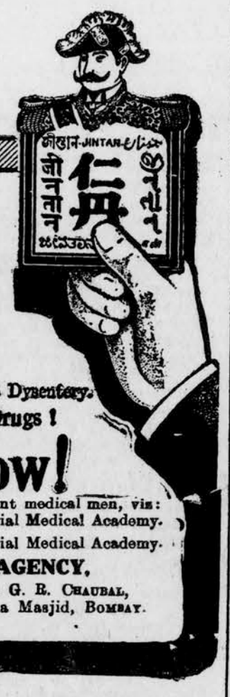

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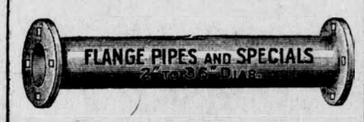

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